The Weekly Post.

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BOSTON TO BANGOR.

"Where sails you ship away?"
I said to the mariner old.
As a gallant bark stood out of the bay
And into the night so cold.

"And what takes she as freight?"
I said to this mariner gray.
"And why sails she at night,
Instead of at break of day?

"Steers she for the tropic land,
Where fragrant spices grow,
And o'er whose golden sand
The balmy breezes blow?

"Where luscious fruits abound,
With flowers of gorgeous hue,
And precious stones are found,
With smiling skies of blue?

"Or, when from land she's free,
Think you her prow will turn
Up towards the Polar Sea,
From which so few return?

"Where the North King's icy hand
The shivering waves uphold,
And spreads o'er all the land
His mantle white and cold?

"Speak, then, my silent tar,
And tell me what I ask;
And why she sails afar
To brave the stormy blast?"

The tarry soul no word replied,
But taking from his vest
Some chalk, upon the sand inscribed.
"The wind is from the West;

"Her course is laid for Bangor, Maine;
Her captain's name is Slaters;
Her name itself is Mary Jane;
Her cargo is potatoes."

A CITY OF WILD PIGEONS.

Twenty Square Miles of the Birds in Forest County.

Scenes at the Roost—How the Birds Mate and Rear Their Young.

[New York Sun.]

The great pigeon nesting of Forest county, Pa., covers twenty square miles. It is in Jenks and Howe townships, near the source of the streams that empty into the Allegheny river. It is sixteen miles south of Sheffield, twenty miles west of Kane, and a hundred miles south of Buffalo in a direct line. The country is almost an unbroken wilderness. Not more than ten persons live within the boundaries of the nesting. There are roads, but they are as rough as Tammany politicians and surpass them in bruising power. They were made by woodchoppers and bark peelers. Roots and stones mount skyward, and ruts and mud holes sink deep toward the bottomless pit. The country is neither rocky nor mountainous. It is a hilly slope, shaded with beeches and hemlocks, and a few cherry, birch, and maple-trees. The beeches bear a crop of nuts irregularly and never two years in succession. The nut is triple-sided and triangular, and grows within a prickly burr, much smaller than a chestnut burr. Each burr contains two nuts. The first frost cracks the burrs, and the nuts drop to the ground. Under a covering of snow they retain their sweetness until spring.

These nuts attract the pigeons. The condition of the crop is studied by small scouting parties in the fall, and in some manner is told to the main army, who advance with the approach of spring. This year the advance guard appeared in the latter part of February. They roosted at the head of Minister and Porky creeks, tributaries of the Tionesta. A light snow fell soon after their arrival, but did not prevent them from securing an ample supply of nuts. They swept downward in groups of thousands and whipped the snow from the ground with their wings. The continuous flapping sounded like the roar of a cataract.

Myriads of birds poured into the roost daily for the next fortnight. They came in sheets that stretched from horizon to horizon, and at times obscured the light of the sun. At night over five square miles of trees were loaded with roosting birds. The noise was deafening. At times huge branches, broken by the weight of birds, crushed to the ground, throwing the vast camp into dire confusion. The unfortunate pigeons fluttered to and fro in the darkness, uttering plaintive cries, which were answered by their more fortunate companions in the trees. A heavy fall of snow or a gale after dark breaks many over-weighted limbs and spreads dismay among the flock. The fallen birds skulk to cover and await the break of day, filling the darkness with their cries of terror. Farmers and others visited the roost after nightfall, and, by the light of a blazing fire, clubbed hundreds of birds from the lower branches of the trees with long poles.

While sojourning at the roost the birds mate. The tom pigeon coos incessantly, swelling his chest *a la* Conkling, and ruffling the feathers at his neck. The mating lasts three or four days. A thousand million of birds or more are courting. The forest resounds with love-making. Frequently toms court the same hen, and a battle royal ensues. Eyes flash fire, beaks are crossed like rapiers, and the combatants use their wings as Irishmen use shillalahs at a country fair. The hens stand by, coy and modest, and give themselves to the victor without reserve. Once mated, the pair is a model of constancy. The tom is all attention and the hen is all affection. He brings her the choicest delicacies, and she rewards him with kisses. Woe betide the feathered roue who tries to loosen the domestic bond. Respectable pigeons make common cause against him, and club him from the camp in disgrace. The pair, however, are not mated for life. A nesting breaks the contract, and ever afterward they treat each other like strangers. No tom was ever known to fight twice for the same hen. If a hen loses her mate she remains a widow until the next year.

Nesting begins soon after mating. The birds never nest at a roost. This year the first corps nested a fortnight after their arrival. The nests are mostly made in leafless hard wood trees, about twenty miles from the roost. The tom gathers the twigs and the hen interlaces them. No artistic skill is displayed. The twigs are woven without regularity, and the structure resembles an eagles' nest, on a small scale. The interior is thatched with moss gathered from the bark and hemlock trees. The tom finds the moss and the hen does the thatching It takes three days to build the nest. When everything is ready for housekeeping the hen lays an egg, and rarely more than one. During incubation the tom alternates in household duty. There are from ten to thirty nests in a tree. Each family strictly attends to its own business. The tom feeds his own wife and no other. The hen remains at home and does not gad about among her neighbors. The golden rule, however, is not recognized. If a hen loses her husband she receives no sympathy. No one offers to assist her in raising her squab, and while she is in search of food to keep it alive it may perish from exposure under the eyes of scores of unconcerned fathers and mothers.

The egg hatches within thirteen days and the nest is never deserted until the squab is grown. The parents take turns in procuring food. The tom usually shelters the squab from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. and the hen does the same during the intervening time. At night the tom roosts near her. In cold weather the squab is fed three times a day. If the days are warm they are allowed one or two lunches in addition to their regular meals. In Forest county the old birds were flying from thirty to forty miles in search of food. When nuts are scarce they journey over a hundred miles. They fly at about the rate of ninety-five miles an hour. With distended crops they wing their way back to their nests The action of the wings churns the food into a curd resembling boiled rice. This curd gives rise to the phrase "pigeon's milk," two expressive words frequently used without an idea of their meaning. On the return to the nest the squab puts its head into the parent bird's mouth and draws the milk direct from the crop. For twelve days they are fed on this sustenance. They are as fat as butter and as listless as toads at noonday.

On the thirteenth day they receive their last meal from the bills of the old birds. Their throats are packed with beech nuts, and they are left to their own resources. The toms and hens arise from the tops of the trees like a great cloud, and are quickly lost to sight. The squabs lie blinking in their nests for hours. On finding themselves deserted, they toddle to the rim of their baskets and balance themselves, After a preliminary flutter of the wings they strike out for a limb, reach it, lose their equilibrium and tumble to the ground. They then wander about like drunken men for three or four days ere they know enough to seek food or water. Fully a week elapses before they are in good flying condition. When they become lean they readily take wing and skirmish for themselves. Their wing feathers grow much faster than the feathers in their tails, and when flying this gives them a ludicrous appearance. They resemble boys in monkey jackets. A lack of tail feathers sends them rudderless through the air. They are forced to fly in a straight line, swerving gently between the trees. On alighting they frequently pitch heels over head, and appear to be dumbfounded. At first they form small flocks, but as they grow stronger of wing these flocks come together, and the downy brigade pitches for a good feeding ground. Either instinct or some kind-hearted old bird points the way, for veteran pigeon hunters say that a flock of squabs invariably finds the best feed.

The parent birds nest anew within a few miles of the old place. If the beech trees hold out they nest three times before summer. After the third nesting the myriad disbands and is scattered over the country. In autumn they are found in the woods from Maine to Texas and from Washington Territory to Georgia. A very few mate and nest in odd places in the summer. All, however, reunite in a grand army about the beginning of the new year. This flock nested in Forest county in 1878, 1871 and 1867. Last year they nested in the Indian Territory, where there was a superabundance of acorns. A great crop of beech nuts is usually followed by a large crop of acorns. The two crops seldom grow in the same year. These facts are derived from professional pigeon hunters, who also assert that three immense flocks of the birds are now nesting in the United States—one in Missouri, a second in Michigan, and a third in Forest county.

The professional pigeon-hunter is keen-eyed, bronze-faced and hard-handed. He usually chews tobacco, drinks whiskey, and indulges in profanity. He wears a black sombrero, a cashmere suit, and thick-soled boots. He is slouchy and reserved, and not particularly communicative. Once get on the inside of him, however, and you will find him genial and generous. Sixteen years ago he made from $500 to $2,000 net in a nesting season. Now he finds his receipts cut down by local catchers—men who were at first hired to assist him in spreading nets but who have learned the calling and have gone into the business on their own account. Ten years ago there were from thirty to forty professional pigeon-trappers in the United States. They did nothing else. The number has been reduced until it includes Messrs. Ackerman and Jones, of Columbus, Ohio; Haycock and Cadmus, of Geneva, Ohio; Paxton, of some town near Buffalo; Custon, of Roanoke, Ohio; Little, of Cartersburg, Ind., and T. L. Utley, of Neenah, Wis. Mr. Ackerman is the oldest pigeon-catcher in the country. He has been at the business over forty years.

"I have been in the business for nearly twenty years," says Mr. Utley. "Sixteen years ago I was trapping birds at this very roost. We trap for the market and make more money out of them when game and poultry are scarce than at other times. I have followed this flight of birds for years. Professional trappers know all the roosts, and keep each other posted by telegraph. The birds are hardly settled at a roost before the trappers are after them with a supply of nets. Their flight is swift. I have known them to leave Wisconsin in the morning and roost here the same night. The nesting in Michigan is fully as large as this one. That in Missouri is much smaller. In the former they live on beech nuts, and in the latter on acorns. From my experience I should say there are only two large flocks in the country. It would be as difficult to estimate their number as it was to estimate the number of buffalo in a herd on the plains fifty years ago. There are at least 2,000,000,000 in this flock, and probably many more. Those trapped and killed are like a pinch of grain taken from an elevator. When one of the two great flocks comes from the northwest it hugs the shores of the lakes, and then drives in a straight line for the roost. I have seen solid sheets of birds, five miles wide and 270 miles long, skirting the shores of Lakes Huron and Michigan. They were hours in passing a given point. They will not cross the lake if they can avoid it, because they are apt to either lose their way in a fog or get bewitched in a storm. At such times thousands upon thousands drop into the lake and are drowned. I have seen the beach for more than a mile below Traverse City covered three feet deep with dead birds. At times the flock hugs the southern shore of Lake Superior, crossing the straits of Mackinaw, and following the trend of Huron and Erie until they are able to strike out for the East. They stream over the straits sometimes for days."

Mr. Utley says that the professionals did not follow the flight of birds into Indian Territory last year. The pigeons nested forty miles from the railroad, and would have spoiled before they could have got to market. Besides this the Indians objected to the presence of the trappers. Mr. Utley is now trapping 12,000 live birds for the New York State Sportsman's Association. He says that this association will probably use up 1,200 dozen at its annual meeting. Live birds bring from $1 to $1 25 per dozen delivered at the depot in Sheffield. Eleven hundred barrels containing over 500,000 dead birds, and many crates of live ones were shipped from Sheffield in 1878. Over $50,000 worth of birds were sold during the season. This year the shipments were much larger. Cooped in large quantities, live birds become diseased and die. When they are "stall-feed," to use a professional term, they become too fat for trap-shooting, and are killed and sent to market. They are rarely kept more than a month before they are placed in a trap and are compelled to fly a gauntlet of crack shots.

The fowlers begin netting the pigeons when they are forming a roost. The nets resemble common fish nets, and are usually sixteen feet wide and thirty feet long. They are spread in an open place over which the birds fly while in search of food. The net is set near a covert made of thick hemlock boughs. It is strung on a rope tied at either end to green hickory sapplings bent parallel to the ground.

Twenty-five dozen birds a day is said to be a good average for a net. Occasionally an enormous haul is made. A local fowler in Forest county caught 860 birds this spring in one netting. Mr. Utley says that years ago he sprang a net that enclosed 1,195 pigeons.

While the birds are netting, the trapping is done in the woods. A level marshy plot of ground is spaded and sown with salt. The salt is beaten into the mud with brush, and the net is set so as to cover the plot when sprung. The stool pigeon alone is used. Its fluttering, as the stool is raised and lowered, induces stray birds to alight in the trees and observe its motions. Other pigeons join them, and for twenty or thirty minutes they remain in the trees watching the stool bird. At last one descends and gets the taste of the salt. A girl would not be more delighted with a box of caramels. The other birds follow, and in a jiffy their bills are probing the mud in all directions. Within an hour the salt bed is a sea of tails. The concealed fowler then pulls the rope, and the net darts over the birds. Salt beds were first used in trapping about ten years ago. A veteran fowler caught the idea by seeing the birds congregate at salt springs in Michigan.

We went to the nesting in Forest county via Sheffield. The weather was wet and disagreeable, but at least 300 men were roaming the immense woods, shooting and trapping the birds. A hundred Seneca Indians and squaws from the Salamanca reservation were among them. The birds were first seen in considerable numbers eight miles from the nesting. They swept over the road above the tallest hemlocks in squads of from three to a hundred. These were old pigeons going to and returning from their feeding ground. They swept through the air with the speed of arrows, defying all attempts to shoot them. As we neared the nesting, flocks of squabs with half grown tails flew through the woods, frequently alighting within gunshot. They were the first brood of the season.

We arrived near the heart of the nesting an hour before dark. The wet trees were literally loaded with nests. The hens lay close in their homes, and darted out their heads like snakes watching our movements with evident curiosity. A steady stream of toms were pouring in laden with food. Their cries were harsh and unpleasant. At a report of a gun the birds arose in a cloud and circled over the trees, crying with redoubled energy. They settled on branches so thickly that five or six were killed at a shot. They seemed more startled at the report of a gun than at the effect of the shot. Birds fell dead from the limbs apparently without being missed by their mates. The soil beneath the trees might have been mistaken for the soil of the Chincha Islands. Egg shells and traces of embryonic life littered the ground.

Man is not the only agent in destroying these immense flocks of pigeons. Crows break their eggs and beat out the brains of their young; an army of hawks hangs around the nesting like wolves and snatches the unwary birds; owls prowl among them at night and destroy untold numbers; twelve years ago a snap of cold weather froze millions of squabs in their nests, and gales and snow storms break their nests and kill thousands at their roosts. So far as is known, they escape the ravages of pestilence. They are clean and trim birds, and are rarely troubled with vermin. They are strictly vegetarians, and never devour a worm nor an insect. They are the sheep of the air. More innocent birds never fluttered a wing; but, like all innocent breathing things, they are a prey to the cruel and the rapacious. Of all their enemies man is the worst; for the hawks, crow and owl raid upon them for sustenance, while man too often kill them in wanton sport.

A THEATRICAL entertainment will be given on very novel principles on the second of June. At that time there will be a medical convention in New York, the metropolitan doctors have resolved to give their visiting professional brethren what is vulgarly and significantly known as a good time. With this laudable view they have hired Booth's Theatre, and will give a performance to which admission will be by invitation only. The play of "Othello" will be performed with Frederic Robinson as the Moor and Edwin Booth as *Iago*.

SIXTEEN AND SIXTY.

Oh, grandma sits in her old oaken chair,
And in flies Bessie with tangled hair,
"I'm going to be married, oh, grandmamma;
I'm going to be married! Ha! ha ha! ha!

Oh, grandma smoothes out her apron string;
"Do you know, my dear, 'tis a solemn thing?"
"'Tis solemner not to, grandmamma,
I'm going to be married. Ha! ha! ha'! ha!"

Then grandma looks through her sixty years,
And sums up a woman's hopes and fears:
Six of 'em living and two of 'em dead;
Grandpa helpless and tied to his bed.

Nowhere to live when the house burned down;
Years of fighting with old Mother Brown;
Stockings to darn and bread to bake,
Dishes to wash and dresses to make.

But then the music of pattering feet,
Grandpa's kisses so fond and sweet,
Song and prattle the livelong day,
Joy and kisses and love alway.

Oh, grandma smooths out her apron string,
And gazed down at her wedding ring,
And still she smiles as she drops a tear;
"'Tis solemner not to. Yes, my dear."

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The News From Late Mails.

A MARRIAGE was celebrated lately at Peaisley, in Scotland, between "Granny" Kilgour, aged 84, and James Finlayson, aged 26. The bride had been married five times before. The public were so indignant that the police had to protect the couple.

THE Paris Postoffice is to be removed to a temporary abode at the Tuileries, during the rebuilding of the shabby and cramped old office in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau. Thirteen buildings have been erected for its accommodation in the Cour du Carrousel.

AT THE late election in one of the boroughs in England, the Conservatives hired all the local conveyances. The Liberals obtained others from a distance, but when the Conservatives caused it to be noised about that one of these latter vehicles had been hired from a hospital, and that its usual mission was to convey small-pox patients, the Liberals either walked to vote or stayed at home and the Conservatives came in at the head of the poll.

For the first time since the reign of Henry the Eighth a military mass was celebrated on April 29th in the Tower of London. Colonel Frazer, the commandant, four of his brother officers, and one hundred and twenty-seven men of the garrison were present. This celebration was due to the exertions of Rev. Father Bowden, who once wore the red coat himself as an officer in the Guards, who has been practically energetic in his efforts to secure proper facilities for the exercise of his religion for the Catholic soldiers of the army.

LABOUCHERE OF London *Truth* says: "That there was a Whig intrigue to keep Mr. Gladstone out of office is unquestionable. Before the election it was thought that his mode of fighting the Conservatives 'without the gloves' was of doubtful wisdom. His popularity with the constituencies was a sad blow to these gentlemen. Had it not been for the manly and straightforward conduct of Lord Hartington, it is by no means improbable that the new Cabinet would have been 'Hamlet' with the part of Hamlet omitted by special desire."

THE *Glasgow Herald* says in regard to a Pennsylvania man: "Among the passengers who arrived in Glasgow on the 26th inst., by the Anchor Line steamer Circassia, from New York, was Mr. Thos. Wardrope, a native of Falkirk, who has now gone there on a visit to his parents, both of whom are alive, and whom he has not seen for forty years. Mr. Wardrope is now 61 years of age, having gone out to America in the year 1841, where he has since resided, and for some years past carried on business as a leather merchant in the town of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. After a short stay at home he intends again returning to the land of his adoption."

SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT is getting some hard raps from Liberal papers. Even *Truth* has a fling at him and says: "Sir William Harcourt, it is understood, kindly suggested various combinations in which he was to have a seat in the Cabinet, but not under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone. Now, I derive much literary pleasure from reading Sir William's speeches, for they are clever, if labored. But there is probably no man in Parliament whose personal influence is so small. He represents no section of the community, nor, indeed, any phase of public opinion. Were he to drop out of political existence, his disappearance would in no national way affect his party."

SOME of the English noblemen have been financially embarrassed by the late decline in rents and depreciation of property. Lord Hertford has publicly announced his intention to quit Ragley for a time, and to shut up the house, as he finds that he cannot live there as hitherto without running into debt, his income having been diminished greatly by the lower rents. He may console himself by reflecting that although, with the exception of Lord Ailesbury, hardly a single landowner has proclaimed his inability to live as usual, yet ill-paid rents and well-paid taxes have reduced all who do not possess urban property to the same distress. On all sides are heard stories of establishments being quietly reduced, and such superfluities as yachts and big shootings given up.

A CURIOUS early Saxon crypt has been opened underneath the chancel of Wing Church, in the Vale of Aylesbury. It was first discovered accidentally by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, and has now been opened under the supervision of his son, Mr. George Gilbert Scott. It is constructed on the model of most of the earliest Roman Basilicas, and particularly on the plan of the crypt belonging to the ancient Church of St. Peter at Rome, while the design has evidently been influenced by the successors of St. Augustine in the seventh century, to which period it probably belongs. The central portion of the crypt is surrounded by aisles, which formerly communicated by steps with the nave, into which also opened a small window, or "squint," some few remains of this being left. The crypt is vaulted in tufa, and has been plastered, while it is two-thirds full of earth and human remains.

AMERICANS who have never been abroad cannot comprehend the impositions practiced by some of the petty Custom House officials. A few days ago an American gentleman crossed the frontier into Holland to place his daughter in a school. As he recrossed, driving to the nearest station, a Custom-house official, opening the hand-bag carried by the traveler, found in it a travelling alarm clock. Such an article, the official declared, was not mentioned in his list of the articles a traveller might carry as personal luggage, and consequently duty must be paid upon it. Moreover, he had no instructions as to the duty chargeable upon an alarm, nor was he authorized to receive payment, and consequently he must take the traveller to the nearest Custom-house, which was seven or eight miles away. Arriving at the Custom House the traveller found himself charged with attempting to smuggle an alarm across the frontier, and though he protested that the clock was as much an article of personal property as his razors, for instance, or his brushes, he was obliged to pay a fine and duty amounting to 20 marks, or $5, and fill up a paper with details of his profession, age, number of children, m ount of income, and so forth, before he was allowed to depart. Released, at length, he drove to his station, only to find that his train had gone, and that he must pass the night in the frontier village.

IN SPEAKING of the late marriage between the Princess Fredrica of Hanover, and Baron von Pawel Rammingen, the London *Truth* gives the following fresh gossip: After the Queen had received the guests in the Red Drawing room—which took a very short time—the royal party lunched in the White Drawing room, and the others had a stand-up refection in the Waterloo Chamber. As soon as th Princess and her husband had driven off (which they did amidst a shower of rice, John Brown hurling an old slipper after the carriage with a vigour which would have caused the Baron long to remember his wedding day had it come in contact with his head), everybody went away, and before half-past four the Castle was clear and the Queen had gone out for a drive. The Baron von Pawel-Rammingen has had a romantic history. He was for some time a student of the College at Coburg, which he quitted early in life for a commission in the Hanoverian army. On the outbreak of the rupture between Austria and Prussia, he took part in the battle of Langensalza, and was taken prisoner with the King, and accompanied him in his retreat to Vienna. His strong attachment to the fallen dynasty led to his endeavoring to raise a Guelphic legion in France for the recovery of the lost throne. For this he was impeached for high treason by the Prussian authorities, was tried by default in his absence, and found guilty. This sentence has never been revoked, and the Baron cannot now enter any portion of the German dominions without being subject to arrest. The family have long been settled at Coburg, and his father is the Minister of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and manages all the ducal property.

TALK ABOUT TILDEN.

How a Prominent Merchant was Impressed with the Gramercy Statesman.

His Health and His Availability as a Candidate.

[Washington Special.]

A leading merchant of Washington saw Mr. Tilden for the first time last Saturday. Though at least fifteen years Mr. Tilden's junior, and a very vigorous man, he said to your correspondent that he would gladly exchange his own chances to live ten years for those of Mr. Tilden. He was surprised to find Mr. Tilden, active cheerful, and even jocose. Recent visitors to Mr. Tilden have been much entertained by his frolic with his two enormous pet dogs, which always seek the companionship of their master, and not unfrequently make the richly furnished library of Gramercy Park a favorite playground. The gentleman alluded to states that in his intercourse with the large importers and dealers in his own line, and with the business men generally of New York, he heard but two names prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination—Tilden and Bayard. His explanation of this is that the business men of New York, who are expected to furnish a portion of the sinews of war for the Democratic canvass, will favor no candidate that does not embody in himself a positive, well defined issue in harmony with their business interests and purposes.

Mr. Bayard fully meets their requirements by his incomparable integrity upon the financial issue and his able understanding and cordial sympathy with a wholesome commercial status. Mr. Tilden also satisfies them in his financial views, and they remember gratefully his patriotic acquiescence in a peaceful solution of the troubles of the Presidential count, even at the cost of his political ambitions. They profess not to doubt Mr. Tilden's ability to carry New York, and have only doubted his availability as a candidate in the South and West, where so much prejudice has been created against him. The gentleman already quoted says that he was much impressed with the fervor and emphasis of Mr. Tilden's declarations that he should give his cordial support to the nominee of the Convention. To use his own metaphor, "Tilden loves the Democratic party like a good man loves his wife."

It is an established fact that Mr. Tilden is now making, with the aid of his trusty and skilful lieutenants, an active and characteristic campaign. One of his closest friends, an active and prominent New Yorker, who a month ago was considering the necessity of adopting a second choice for Mr. Tilden's friends, now scouts the idea, and declares that Mr. Tilden has the Presidential fever as badly as in 1876.

Tilden's friends rely much upon their own admirable organization, and the utter want of coherence and utility of purpose among his opponents. A New Yorker, holding a lucrative and responsible position under the New York city government, said the other day that Tilden's friends could safely trust to the unity of the other side. "They do not understand what we are going to do at all," said he, and the consequence is that every State convention gives them a surprise. He scouted the idea of the nomination of Seymour by a *coup d'etat*, such as that of 1868. "We shall not enthuse over anybody, especially over Mr. Seymour. He is the poor 'Little Buttercup' of the Democratic party, and we do not want any of his wares. Besides, we believe that Seymour winked at Kelly's bolt last fall." He also stated that the Tilden phalanx at Cincinnati would be as impenetrable as the Grant column at Chicago, because the Tilden men were united from the instinct of self-preservation

Gentlemen in the confidence of Mr. Tilden's closest friends say that the Tilden men favor uninstructed delegations, relying upon the strength of the Tilden argument upon the delegates after they get to Cincinnati. They express great confidence in the results of the contrast at Cincinnati between the advocates of Mr. Tilden's nomination from New York and the Tammany protestors. They claim that the Southern delegates will not long hesitate between the statements of Lucius Robinson and John Kelly, and will in the end go with the "swallow-tails" rather than with the "short hairs." "If," said one of Mr. Tilden's friends to-day, the South could not stand Kelly and his three or four hundred roughs at St. Louis, when they were merely begging that Tilden should not be nominated, what will their indignation prompt them to do when the same mob comes to Cincinnati threatening to beat him, even though he receive two-thirds of the Convention, thus practically daring four millions of Democrats to disregard the will of a local faction in New York."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

NOT WANTED.

How doth the busy, busy Grant
Improve each shining hour,
And flit from Dan to Bersheba
To pluck the third-term flower.

From Greenland's icy mountains
To India's coral strand,
He bummeth up, he bummeth down,
He bummeth every land.

And yet the voter man, he thinks
That most prodigious smell
That clung about the second term
Would haunt the third as well.

And this is why the voter man
Winks hard his dexter eye
And says: "If Useless rolls the crust
I don't want any pie."
—*Boston Post.*

GLADSTONE'S chief food is fish, and h drinks a little Bordeaux and less port.

MRS. HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD has recovered from her very serious illness.

FANNY DAVENPORT'S new play, by which she is reputed to set much store, is by Miss Anna Dickinson.

TALMAGE wants to go South again. He is the only man who was ever able to eat a long slice of watermelon at one bite.

IN some respects the gentler sex far surpass us. No man, for instance, can deliver a lecture with a dozen pins in his mouth

SECRETARY SHERMAN announces that the receipts of the Treasury for the present month have averaged over $1,000,000 daily.

"THE to book read," says Dr. McCosh, 'is not the one which thinks for you, but the one which makes you think." An algebra or a bank-book for instance.

JENNY LIND, the once famous prima donna, is a member of the chorus of the Bach Society of London, of which Herr Goldschmidt, her husband, is the conductor.

A LIGHTENING stroke went clear through a Clark County, Kentucky, school house, killed a grey hound asleep under the floor, but left the twenty-five children unharmed.

A RAILROAD man accused of drinking lager beer while on duty calmly assured the superintendent that he was the victim of color-blindness and supposed that he was drinking water.

THIS is the congratulatory telegram which Dr. Foss, the new Methodist Bishop, received from his family last week:—"We stand by you as usual, but rejoice with tears—May, Millie, Helen, Fannie, Rossie."

THE Baptists of San Francisco have turned their backs on Brother Kalloch, and are anxious to push him out from their fraternity. The present complication of political and ecclesiastical mishaps shows this brother in a very unlovely light.

LONDON *Punch*: "Save me from my friends!" Artist—"Oh, so you think the background's beastly, do you? Perhaps the cattle are beastly, too, though I flatter myself—" Friendly Critic—"Oh, no, my dear fellow, that's just what they are not!"

IT is proposed to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain, North Carolina on October 7. The surrounding States have charge of the arrangements, but a general invitation is extended to all the commonwealths.

REV. NOAH M. WELLS, who is dead in Detroit, is said to have been the oldest Presbyterian minister in the United States. He was born at Bemis Heights in 1782, and has been successively an Episcopalian, a Universalist and a Presbyterian.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT, who has retired from the Presidency of the Pennsylvania railroad, has just sent to the treasurer of Washington and Lee University, Virginia, the sum of $4,000, being a balance of a subscription made to an endowment fund by him several years ago.

THE exportations of breadstuffs from the United States during April, 1880, were of value of $21,679, 115, against $14,168,630 during April, 1879. The exports for ten months of the current fiscal year amount to $207,300,615. During corresponding months of the previous year they were but $149,085,266.

THE Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that the taxing district of Memphis, which was created by the legislature when the corporation of the city of Memphis was dissolved, is responsible for the contracts of the old municipality, and the debts of the latter will have to be paid by owners of the property within its limits.

THE *Independent* divulges the alleged fact that Mr. Charles Reade has been converted from Rationalism to Congregationalism and is now a regular attendant at the Shepherd's Bush Congregational Church in London. It seems also that the great novelist will now employ his graphic pen "in the delineation of scripture characters and events."

W. J. FLORENCE will follow John T. Raymond to London, and will appear with his wife in the "The Mighty Dollar" in the Gaiety Theatre after Sellers has had his day. His engagement is only for four weeks and his future movements are uncertain. He may star through the English provinces, but intends to remain abroad for a year anyhow. He is making no engagements in this country for next season.

ANDREW AIMERS, who was supposed to be the oldest printer in Great Britain, died at Edinburgh two or three weeks ago. He retired from work only two years ago, after having been a compositor for seventy-two years. He was long in the employment of Mr. Ballantyne, the friend of Sir Walter Scott, and assisted in setting up the Waverly Novels. He was one of the persons who kept the secret of the authorship so carefully.

"MISS——, of the—— dramatic company cast aside an old corset at a hotel in ——and had been away from that town a week before she recalled the fact that $250 in greenbacks was stiched in that article of apparel. When she remembered this a member of the company was despatched post haste to ——, and was lucky enough, after digging over a lot of rubbish in the hotel yard, to find the corset and cash all right." This item, with different names in place of the dashes, is to be found in the Western newspapers.

FOREIGN-BORN CONGRESSMEN.

Representatives of Our Foreign Population Among the Law Makers.

[Washington Letter N. Y. Observer.]

The most interesting part of a lecture or public meeting is sometimes after it is over, and this happens as well in the Senate. When it adjourns, then comes the sociable time: the doors are swung open; better spirits with better air, breathes upon the statesmen, and they are at once upon more friendly terms.

There, on the sofa, sit in pleasant talk, Senators Conkling, Jones, of Nevada, and Booth, of California.

Senator Booth is one of the still men who speaks rarely, except by his vote; his ample forehead has room for brains; he is tall and muscular, but the sedentary life in Congress adds to a natural stiffness that marks his speech and carriage. He is a native of Indiana, a graduate of Asbury University, a man of fifty-five, once the Governor of California, and elected five years ago as an anti-monopolist.

Senator Jones of Nevada, is one of the foreign-born statesmen who may be supposed to represent our large foreign population. We have fifteen Congressmen who are foreign born,—seven from the West, three from the East, three from New York, and two from the South,—five of them Republicans and ten Democrats.

In Senator Jones of Nevada, you see a large fleshy man of the English physique, though brought from England to this country when a year old, his parents settling then in Ohio. He has been long devoted to developing the mineral resources of Nevada; and in Congress there rest upon him the labor of two men, for the other Nevada Senator—Hon. William Sharon—is distinguished for his absence. He comes to the Senate just long enough to ask to be excused to return home for a few weeks, covering his retreat with the announcement that his constituents may put another man in his place if they desire.

Senator Jones of Florida, is a native of Ireland. He is a man of stalwart frame, six feet or more. He styles himself a self-educated man. However, he has studied law, and has been admitted to the bar. In the early part of his life he worked at a trade, but ambition led him to law, and from that he stepped into the Senate.

Scotland is prominent in the United States Senate in Senator Beck, of Kentucky, who was born in Dumfreishire, Scotland, and was educated in his native country. He still retains the Scotch dialect, with such rapid, forceful utterance only a Scotchman can well understand him.

The delegate from Utah is George Q. Cannon, a native of Liverpool, England. He began life as a printer, became an editor, and was one of the first settlers of Utah, from which he has been the Delegate for seven years.

Hon. John G. Campbell from Arizona is a native of Glasgow, Scotland. The family came to this country when he was a boy.

One of the three Representatives from Vermont is Hon. Charles H, Joyce, who was born near Andover, England, in 1830.

From Massachusetts we find a native of Bavaria, Leopold Morse, one of the few merchants in Congress. From New Hampshire, James F. Briggs, born in Lancashire, England.

New York city and Brooklyn represent their German and Irish people and Democrats by Nicholas Muller, a German, and Daniel O'Reilly and James O'Brien, natives of Ireland.

Wisconsin has one Congressman a native of Germany—Hon. P. V. Duester. Indiana sends a German—Hon. W. Heilman; as does Minnesota—Hon. Henry Poehler.

The successor of President Hayes to the Governorship of Ohio was Hon. Thomas L. Young, who was born in Ireland. He is now a member of Congress from Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Jews have one representative—Senator B. F. Jonas, of New Orleans, La.

From this review we find five natives of Germany, four of England, four of Ireland, and two of Scotland, which appears to be a fair representation of our imported population—certainly, of the nations that sends us the largest emigrations.

FACTS ABOUT THE SOUTH.

Observations of a Fair-minded Northern Clergyman.

At the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, Sunday evening, the Rev. Dr. W. F. Harfield told about his recent visit to the South giving his "Impressions of the country and the people." Some of the passages in the sermon were as follows:—

The agricultural and mineral resources of the South are immense. Fine farms can be bought there at prices so low that almost any man can own one, and help can be obtained at much lower wages than in the North. Young men, and those having large families, who with difficulty earn a living here, should by all means go South and buy farms. It is a mistake to suppose that Northern people are not wanted there. Some are not wanted—those who boast a great deal; who think the Southerners don't know anything; that all the learning and wealth are in the North; who go down there to tell them that the Union soldiers whipped them in battle, and that a black man is as good as a white man. Such are not wanted, but earnest, industrious, enterprising men will be kindly received. In regard to the political situation in the South, so far as my observations went, there is a great deal more agitation in regard to the coming election in the North than in the South. The fact is, the better class of people in the Southern States have suffered so severely in the loss of their property and friends in the late war, which they believe to have been brought about largely through the machinations of politicians North and South, that the very name of politicians is offensive to them, and the person bearing that name no longer occupies the position that he did before and during the days of the Confederacy. The fact is, that if fifty of the politicians in the South and a hundred of those of the North could be transported to Siberia or Botany Bay, it would be one of the greatest blessings that could be conferred upon our country: for so long as these agitators, these restless and dissatisfied spirits, are in the nation, they will keep the country in commotion.

Dark Spots.

My son had white spots in the colored part of his eyes, and my daughter had running of the ears and catarrh, and I had scrofula, enlarged glands at my neck, dyspepsia and pain at my heart. I am about well my daughter's ears have stopped running, and the spots on my son's eyes have almost disappeared—all under the treatment of Dr. Hartman. He is the cheapest and the best doctor I ever had.

MICHAEL GRAEL,
111 Third street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

The Doctor will remain at the St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh, until the 16th of June, when he will positively return to his home.

TWO-THIRDS of the seventy delegates selected in Richmond, Va., to the Virginia Democratic Convention, favor the nomination for President of Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court.

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SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT.

DON CAMERON in a recent interview, about JIM BLAINE'S antics, gave utterance to the profound truth that Truthful JAMES for years has been cultivating the Republican press, and that he is now getting in his harvest. BLAINE has none of the Cameronian contempt for those "litterrary fellers," and makes by it. He has four-fifths of the Republican country press enlisted in his behalf, and with a few exceptions all the prominent dailies, if not for BLAINE are against a Third Term. Mr. CAMERON it seems is just beginning to realize there are other potent instruments in directing public opinion and political action than the machine and the caucus, on which he has been trained to rely. He is rather late in finding this out, but if he has found it out, it may advantage him in the future. BLAINE has a positive genius in the way of creating and organizing public opinion, or rather Republican opinion for his own gain. He uses the press freely, and the telegrams from centers of interest to the newspapers, are almost invariably doctored in the BLAINE line. He has a "bureau" at Washington, which, on a given signal, will inundate any district or State with BLAINE literature. Then he has a personal following running into every county of the Union. He is "magnetic," knows every body, never forgets anybody, and has the knack of convincing all with whom he comes in contact he is a particular friend, and his election to the Presidency would be to their interest. He is straining every nerve to accomplish his nomination, but he will fail. The odor of corruption sticks to him like a burr. His campaign is largely made on the money contributed by the great corporation chiefs to whom he peddled his rulings when Speaker and to whom he will be subservient if elected. There will be millions to such men as JAY GOULD in having BLAINE in the White House, and this is one reason he will never get there. BLAINE, as a politician and legislative speculator, is the creation of the most corrupt era in American history; he is incapable of shame and has the audacity of Satan. There is no denying him brilliant qualities, but they are sicklied all over with moral and political rottenness. We agree with the *Nation* that the old GRANT gang, returned to power, could never reach the scale of scientific and thorough corruption that will come from BLAINE and the Blaineites in control of the government.

THE STAR ROUTE PLUNDER.

The Mail Ring contractors, of whose exploits on the Treasury we gave an account in THE POST the other day, having won a decided victory in the Senate Committee on appropriations, it remains to be seen what the Senate will do this week. In the Senate Committee only three votes were cast to retain in the bill the House amendment, which, if adopted, would effect a saving of $800,000 a year for two years on seventy-three routes, without reducing the number of trips or impairing the mail facilities along the routes. Messrs. BECK, WITHERS, and EATON alone voted against the Ring. Senators WALLACE, DAVIS of Virginia, WINDOM, ALLISON, and BOOTH voted for BRADY, the Ring, and the lobby. Senator BLAINE dodged. No attempt was made by the majority of the Committee to originate a substitute for the House amendment. The Postoffice department pleaded that the amendment was badly drawn, and that its meaning was incomprehensible. One hundred and sixty-nine members of the House who voted on the adoption of the amendment understood its meaning. The contractors who declared that they would beat the amendment in the Senate understood its meaning. Its meaning was to stop extravagance and cut off a corrupt system. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* makes serious charges concerning the operations of the contractors' lobby, and states:

From $500 to $1,000 is the sum said to have been paid apiecefor votes. Certain members are alleged to have been promised interests in certain contracts for services rendered on the floor. Promises of money for use in the next Congressional campaign are said to have been made to individual members. It is reported that at least one of the lobbyists while druuk named half a dozen Congressmen to whom money was paid. It is probable that an investigation of these charges will be made. It is reported that several members of the House will testify that they have been offered money by the lobby to vote in the contractors' interests. If these reports are true a highly interesting time may be expected.

The fact that prominent Philadelphia politicians, who figured around the meeting of the Democratic State Committee in Pittsburgh in March and about the State Convention last month, are working a bonanza in the star route business is the only reason we can assign for Senator WALLACE'S activity and earnestness in defeating in the Senate the reforms and economies proposed by the Democratic House. About the only hope there is that the lobby will be defeated is that the two Houses will fail to agree, and Speaker RANDALL will appoint a Committee of Conference not open to the blandishments of JOE MC. KIBBIN & Co.

A NOTICEABLE feature of the present status of the Republican Presidential canvass is the unparalleled and indecent activity and personal solicitation of the leading candidates. JOHN SHERMAN and BLAINE are both in New York, the former directing his battle from Wall street and the latter from JAY GOULD'S back office. The Blaineites, all reports agree, have oceans of money and are throwing it around with a looseness. JAY GOULD is heavily backing his old friend of the Speaker's chair. GRANT is helping along his friends in Illinois, and is in the canvass actively, earnestly and personally. Of course he could not do otherwise so long as he remains in Illinois, with that State the very centre and crisis of the great struggle for the nomination. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* prints a special from Philadelphia, covering an interview with DON CAMERON, in which that distinguished statesman said:

"He (Cameron) gave assurance that Grant was interesting himself in the matter of the nomination, and quoted the General as saying, at a recent conference of his friends: 'My enemies can not force me from the field.'"

This phrase breaks out all over the *Globe-Democrat* in paragraphs like this:

"Don. Cameron relates in a special dispatch, printed elsewhere, that Grant said, a short time since: '*My enemies can not force me from the field.*' This is very like Ulysses, and it shows that he means business."

PHIL. SHERIDAN in New York is also talking the in same strain, taking a military view of the situation. He is reported:

"General Sheridan says he has seen the old man in a tighter place than he now is in, and that he pulled through. He said he'd bet his bottom dollar that he'd pull through this time. Grant means to fight," and won't give in until the last man falls.

The personal activity of General GRANT in the Illinois canvass must have great effect on the loyal hosts—,and it further indicates the temper of the battle when the clans rally around the colors at Chicago in June. As "Little Phil" says, GRANT "won't give in till the last man falls." He has dropped the pretence of indifference. In the interest of getting a first class moral out of the November election it is to be hoped GRANT, SHERMAN and BLAINE will not eat each other up.

THE London *Times* of April 2d contains a four page supplement devoted to a statement of the results of the recent election. Two of its pages are maps showing the results by counties and boroughs, in which "The Thunderer" has evidently been copying the enterprise of the American papers. Its summary contains many interesting features. It appears that the House of Commons has received a greater infusion of new members than at any time since 1867. In 1868 there were returned 228 new members, and in 1874, 212; while the number this year is 236, of whom about two-thirds are Liberals and Home Rulers. It is also shown that there was much greater activity, as in 1868 the number of uncontested seats was 211, and in 1874 181, while this year it fell to 76. There was also a decided increase in the number of votes, even allowing for the increase of electors on the register. In 1874 the Tories polled 1,222,265 votes, while in 1880 they polled 1,418,442. In 1874 the Liberals polled 1,436,215, and in 1880 1,882,847. The Irish representation in the House, is divided into five sections, the Liberals and Conservatives proper, the Home Rulers, the followers of Mr. PARNELL (thirty in number), and the Repealers. The membership of the House according to the tables in the *Times* is as follows: Liberals, 355; Conservatives, 231; Home Rulers, 60; Liberal Conservatives, 3; Conservative Home Ruler, 1; Radical, 1 (Mr. BRADLAUGH).

GREAT conflagrations in Pennsylvania seem to be the rage just now. Miles of beautiful forests in the eastern part the State have been destroyed, and the appalling fires are still raging and will continue their destructive work unless better means than those at hand are devised for subduing them. The embers of the great oil fires in the Bradford regions, causing great destruction of oil and property, have scarcely been extinguished and now the town of Milton on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has been visited by an immense conflagration destroying almost the entire place. Of its 1,000 buildings 600 were on Friday laid in ruins causing a loss of $1,800,000 and rendering fifteen hundred families homeless, most of whom camped out-doors last night. Gov. HOYT'S sympathies have been aroused by this wholesale destruction, and he last evening sent dispatches to the Mayors throughout the Commonwealth, calling upon them to call public meetings for the purpose of soliciting aid for the sufferers. Eastern insurance companies are the heaviest losers, the Lycoming of Philadelphia alone holding policies on burned buildings to the extent of $100,000.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE fact that HAYES declines being considered a candidate for Presidential favors, has not caused a stampede among the other candidates.

SENATOR WALLACE thinks if the opponents of Mr. TILDEN want to beat him, they had better get together and settle upon a candidate. It does look that way.

"KEMBLE'S plan," according to the New York *Tribune*, is being tried to keep the Pennsylvania delegation in line for GRANT. The fact is vouched for by a Philadelphia correspondent. By the way does any good Republican remember what "KEMBLE'S plan" is? Moral suasion enforced by a pocket book, we guess.

WASHBURN of Illinois, is out in another declination, and says he is for GRANT first, last and all the time, and that he has no sympathy with the combinations of his friends in Illinois with the BLAINE men. This is about the tenth decline WASHBURN has sent out, and his reputation for veracity must be bad, for no one seems to credit them.

THERE is nothing mean about TILDEN on this Presidential question. If he don't want the nomination himself, it is asserted he will hand it over to RANDALL, PAYNE, FIELD, SCOTT, JEWETT or HANCOCK. We have seen an old rooster scratch around until he found a good-sized worm and cluck until he gathered his happy family around him, when he gobbled the worm and walked off in the most dignified manner.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Thursday prints the preferences of the members of the M. E. General Conference on the Presidency. Bishop SIMPSON heads the GRANT column, which counts up 64; BLAINE, 18; EDMUNDS, 15; SHERMAN, 9; WASHBURNE, 5. There are some scattering, but General HANCOCK was the only Democrat voted for and he scored one. The Democratic members of the Conference were at their devotions, and did'nt mix politics. The result is set down as a Christian boom for GRANT.

FOUR years ago General KILPATRICK, then stumping Indiana in the interest of HAYES, informed that gentleman, in a dispatch which became famous at the time, that "a bloody shirt campaign and plenty of money" were absolutely necessary to carry Hoosierdom for him. The friends of HAYES, the purist in politics, represented him as angered that such a message should be sent to him. At the fag end of his administration he remembers the "plenty of money" campaigner with the offer of the Governorship of Washington Territory, but KILPATRICK declines. HAYES gets off cheap.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says that "when John SHERMAN became Secretary of the Treasury the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $2,061,826,686 62, and the annual interest charge was 894,403,645 50. The principal of the public debt has been reduced during the present Administration $113,334,032 23, and the interest charge reduced $13,457,590 50." Well, in that time the amount of water that has poured over Niagara Falls since the mighty cataract was first put in operation has been increased many million tons, and JOHN SHERMAN deserves about as much credit for one result as for the other.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer's* Washington special of Friday gives the claims of the rival GRANT and BLAINE leaders at Washington in the matter of delegates to Chicago: BLAINE is set down at 270 and GRANT at 373. The correspondent claims this is a liberal BLAINE calculation and illiberal for GRANT; that there will be no serious break from the Third Term in the Pennsylvania and New York delegations; and that GRANT will gain many delegates credited to BLAINE. If this is correct, the wicked BLAINE men should cease from troubling and give the weary Third Termers a rest.

THE M. E. General Conference may believe in GRANT, but it don't in his chaplain, the Rev. NEWMAN, who, according to the "Coming Crown," is to be the primate of the imperial dynasty once it is set agoing. Rev. NEWMAN ran for bishop the other day at Cincinnati, and had GRANT'S written indorsement, but he only got 84 votes out of 390 on the first ballot, 36 on the second, and 24 on the third and last. Then the brother ran for Missionary Secretary, and was beaten, after which he ran for Secretary of the Church Extension Society, and was beaten again.

IT is sad, but General GRANT has been beaten in his own Congressional district in Illinois—the Galena district. The five counties composing it elected 16 BLAINE delegates, 15 GRANT and 10 WASHBURN to the State Convention. Fighting "the old man" about his own hearth-stone (one of his gifts) is downright indecent. Greater courtesy would be extended in a fight over a county office. The Republicans show no respect for the man who saved the Union, preserved our liberties, and was honored by all the crowned heads. It won't read well in Siam or Pekin.

THERE was a certain amount of level-headedness in the action of the African Methodist Episcopal Conference at St. Louis a few days ago, in endorsing the removal of Dr. R. H. KAIN from the Secretaryship of the Board of Missions, the reason why of the removal being that the Secretary was too deeply engrossed in politics to attend to his duties in the Church. A few more performances of this sort will go far to nullify the accusation that is beginning to be altogether too common that the Methodist Church is getting to be so very much of a political organization that it is losing sight of true religion altogether.

CHIEF JUSTICE SANFORD E. CHURCH, of New York, died suddenly at his residence at Albion in that State on Friday. For many years Judge CHURCH has been a prominent figure in the politics of the Empire State, and has been generally recognized by all parties as of great intellect and high integrity. His name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Democratic Presidential nomination. He has filled many State offices —Legislator, Comptroller, Lieutenant Governor, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—and all with decided and recognized ability. He was elected Chief Justice in 1874 for a term of fourteen years.

SENATOR PENDLETON in opposing the ousting of KELLOGG from the Senate, did not base his argument on the principle of *res adjudicata*, which he did not think applicable, but on the ground no new evidence had been presented to warrant a reversal of the decision of the Senate seating KELLOGG. The testimony taken, he claimed did not sustain Mr. SPOFFORD'S charges, but only the utter villainy of the witnesses. It is almost certain that KELLOGG will not be disturbed in his seat, but allowed to serve out his time a monument of Democratic magnanimity and Returning Board crime.

AN enthused admirer of TILDEN writing from Washington recites the oft told tale:

Mr. Tilden's friends here exhibit genuine encouragement at the improved condition of his political fortunes. They claim to have been more than satisfied with the results of recent conventions, especially those in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and to have almost daily advices from his lieutenants in New York as to the favorable progress of his canvass for the Cincinnati nomination. It is stated that Mr. Tilden's health and spirits have improved wonderfully since the success of his friends at Syracuse. Gentlemen who saw him just before that event and have seen him since are very positive in their testimony as to his greatly improved physical condition.

No doubt he is strong, not too strong, but strong enough.

A LARGER immigration is expected in May than arrived in April, and after that there will probably be a falling off until next spring. May generally brings the greatest number of immigrants. In April there arrived in New York 46,821 against 11,601 in April last year. Germany contributed 18,116, which may be accepted as an honest commentary on German imperialism and military service; there were 11,240 from Ireland, which gives Pat's opinion of English misrule and absentee land tenure in Ireland. Switzerland contributes of the month's immigration 7,316. It is believed the arrivals this year will run close to four hundred thousand, which will be the largest number in our history.

THE Cleveland *Herald* gives this view of HENRY B. PAYNE, who is sometimes talked of for the Democratic nomination, and it is not bad, considering the source:

If Mr. Payne should happen to receive the nomination at Cincinnati, and by some political freak of the people of this country be elected, he would be remorseless in his proscriptive policy. The 90,000 Republican office-holders would become headless, and the South would find in him a most subservient ally. But we will say this for him: We believe that of all the Democratic candidates now in the field none is the equal of Mr. Payne intellectually. He is superior mentally to President Monroe, Polk, Pierce, Tyler and Buchanan. Personally he is an exceedingly popular gentleman, and has a vast amount of magnetism. But woe to the Republicans should he ever be President. As to partisanship he would exceed any of his predecessors, not excepting even Andrew Jackson, or the degraded Pierce.

"This talk of "proscription" and "partizanship" in awarding the federal offices is cool, considering the Democrats with a million majority of the office-holding class of citizens (we mean white people) have not a solitary representative on Uncle Sam's pay roll. There is nothing "remorseless" about that, we suppose. It is civil service reform, HAYES' patent.

THE Denver (Col.) *Review* states that there are 474 mining companies in this country which have capital in the shape of negotiable shares. Some 409 of these are recent incorporations. The Bonanza mines of Nevada, and some few other properties of a productive and stable sort, represent about $300,000,000 nominal capital, but the other mines, with a nominal capitalization of about $1,400,000,000, have very little to show for it. Their actual property does not exceed $50,000,000 capital paid in, and about as much more in actual mines, lands, machinery and ore in sight. Yet the mining speculators have shares out to the enormous nominal value of $1,700,000,000 in this country, in addition to some ninety-three companies and $400,000,000 nominal capital in England representing United States mines. To pay a six per cent. dividend on this capital would require $126,000,000. But the total annual product of gold and silver in this country is always under $100,000,000, and practically all the proceeds of our mines are absorbed in the payment of labor. The surplusage of productive mines is consumed by the cost of working those which are not productive. These figures more than suffice to show how baseless our mining speculation is.

WHILE Senator Vance of North Carolina, was Speaking on the Kellogg case the other day, he took up one of the cipher telegrams which read as follows:

To General A. S. Badger, Collector of Customs, New Orleans:
Please appoint —— and —— permanently. Important. Appoint all you can while Sherman is absent. Hawley is a little easier. Sherman is away this week.
AMITY.

This was translated by Mr. Vance into very intelligible English, as follows:

Please appoint —— and —— permanently. Important. Appoint all you can while Sherman is absent. Hawley is a little easier. Sherman is away this week.
KELLOGG.

Just at this point Mr. Vance turned toward Kellogg, who most inopportunely, and by the merest accident, of course, was vanishing from the Senate chamber, and said he supposed the Senator from Louisiana would correct him if he were in error. Seeing that Kellogg had decamped, fled ingloriously from the field, Mr. Vance, with a twinkle of humor in his eyes, but with all gravity, said:

"He smiled a kind of sickly smile, and curled
upon the floor:
And the subsequent proceedings interested him
no more."

It was some time before the grave and reverend Senators could sufficiently restrain their laughter at this most palpable hit to permit Mr. Vance to proceed with his argument.

CHARLES S. WOLFE of Union county, who ably assisted the prosecution in the late bribery cases, has been tendered a public dinner, to be given in Philadelphi and in reply to the letter signed by Eli K. Price, W. P. Jenks, D. R. Garrison, John O. James, John McLaughlin, John Baird, Joel J. Bailey and some forty others, Mr. Wolfe asks to be allowed, as being more in consonance with his views and feelings, to forego the compliment of a public dinner, and says it will give him great pleasure to enlist their influence and council in future efforts to redeem the honor of the State and establish "Virtue Liberty and Independence" in truth and fact, as they are in name, as the motto of our grand but much dishonored Commonwealth.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the Yankees were tricked in the wording of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that the discovery of the fact hastened the death of Mr. Clayton. It says:

The Bulwer-Clayton treaty, ratified by the Senate of the United States July 4, 1850, was a diplomatic victory won by Lord Palmerston and his able lieutenant, the late Lord Dalling, then Sir Henry Bulwer. It declared that, in the event of a canal being cut across the isthmus of Panama, neither Great Britain nor the United States should seek to obtain exclusive control of so important a highway, but that it should be under the protectorate of the contracting parties. The ink was hardly dry on the paper before Yankee ingenuity endeavored to explain away the meaning of certain clauses, but without success, for Sir Henry Bulwer knew what kind of men he had to deal with, and he had been careful, as he subsequently pointed out, to use no word in the framing of the instrument otherwise than in the sense attached to it in the American Webster's dictionary which is recognized as a standard authority throughout the republic. Sir Henry was wont to add humorously that the discovery of this circumstance was believed to have hastened the death of Mr. Clayton.

LATE letters from Denver announce that on an average a thousand passengers a day are pouring into that city from the East, the most of whom are bound for the Gunnison and White River country, where they propose to try their luck in the diggings. It is roughly estimated that by the first of August next no less than twenty thousand persons will have moved into the Gunnison and White River country. In this section very little prospecting has been done, but some of the mines developed have given very promising indications of great wealth. As soon as the great body of snow is fairly melted, the crowd now held in check in Denver and Leadville will push on, and the excitement promises to be as great as it was in California in '49, and Colorado ten years later.

GENERAL BURNSIDE wrote a pleasant letter declining an invitation to be present at the celebration of the eighty-seventh anniversary of the Richmond (Va.) Light Infantry Blues on Monday, on the plea of his public duties. He said:—"While I was glad to have captured your corps when I last had the honor to meet it on Roanoke Island, I would be very glad to surrender to it on the 10th inst. at Clark's Spring. I am sure of one thing, and that is, that my constant hope and prayer is that Union and Confederate soldiers may in the future be found shoulder to shoulder in defence of the rights and prerogatives of our beloved country, and that no evil spirit will ever again arise to put them at swords' points on sectional affairs."

THE Chicago and Alton, Illinois Central and other leading roads in Illinois have cut down rates from four to three cents a mile. Other western roads have taken the same course, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, which dropped from six to four cents a mile a year ago, reports that its passenger business fully justifies the reduction." The Boston and Albany and the Southern roads have also reduced fare considerably. The Springfield *Republican* expresses the opinion that "some railroad manager by the adoption of a uniform rate of a cent a mile will yet fill his cars and increase his profit."

Not Hard to Put Up With.

A correspondent wants to know whether the President is much out of pocket on account of State dinners, lunches and receptions. Not according to the statistics on that subject. It is thought the Sunday school teacher now sleeping in the White House will take with him to Fairfield, Ohio, about the whole of his salary. The record stands thus:

Directly or indirectly all the cost of keeping the White House, except those of the table and the personal expenses of the inmates, are provided out of the annual appropriations. Thus, in the book of estimates for the year ending June 30, 1880, we find the following, representing practically the annual appropriations: Salary of the President, $50,000; private secretary and three clerks, $9,505; stenographer, $1,809; three clerks, additional, $4,400; telegraph operator, $1,100; steward, $1,800; day ushers, $2,600; five messengers, $6,000; two doorkeepers, $2,400; night usher, $1,200; watchman, $900; fireman, $864, contingent expenses of executive office, $7,000; greenhouse and nursery, $1,500; care and repairs of executive mansion, $10,000; refurnishing executive mansion, $10,000; fuel for executive mansion and greenhouses, $3,000; care of greenhouses, $6,000, with gas and water free, and grounds, roadways and drainage all cared for free. The salary and expenses of the President and his residence are thus provided for to the extent of about $110,000, (allowing $5,000 for cost of gas and water to mansion and grounds,) and a thrifty President can easily save his salary almost intact.

JUSTICE CHURCH DEAD.

Demise of the Eminent Jurist Yesterday of Apoplexy.

ALBION, May 14.—Chief Justice Sanford E. Church died suddenly at his residence here at 4 o'clock this afternoon of apoplexy. He had been slightly indisposed for several days, and last evening complained of feeling quite worse. He went to his office as usual this morning and wrote an opinion. After dinner, upon the return to his office, he stopped into the Orleans County National Bank, and while there was taken with a pain in his chest. He was driven to his residence and alighted from the carriage, went to his room without assistance. A physician was at once summoned, who found him in terrible pain, and before medical aid could be administered, the Judge struggled somewhat, turned slightly purple and fell over on his side and died. His last words were about his pain. Never has the community experienced such a shock, as Judge Church was beloved by all.

Sanford E. Church was an eminent jurist. He was born in Milford, Otsego, N. Y., April 18, 1815. When a young man he studied law and soon rose to prominence in his chosen profession. In 1850 Judge Church was elected Lieutenant Governor of New York; re-elected in 1852, and in 1857 he was chosen Comptroller, the last elective office held by him. His friends pressed him for renomination in 1859, but he was defeated, and another effort in 1863 met with the same result. In May, 1870, he was appointed by Governor Hoffman, Chief Justice of the State of New York. His friends in 1872 urged him to run as the Democratic candidate for Governor, but declined.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

"MAY COMES LAUGHING."

Who comes here, with sweet blue eyes,
Heralding the summer's skies:
Fragrant depths of golden hair,
Summer's glory dwelleth there.

Pink wild rose in lip and face,
From that takes the willow's grace,
In her breath the scent of clover,
Sweet's the field she dances over.

Nature laughs in merry glee
At her bird notes' mimicry;
Arbutus-crowned by woodland fay,
Do you know her? Why, 'tis May!
—*Caroline Wormell.*

IT is strange, but true, that neither Hanlan nor Riley can swim.

MADAME GERSTER GARDINI gave birth to a daughter a week ago at Bologna.

MR. W. D. HOWELLS, the editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is a guest at the White House.

IT is said that Gladstone assumes the cares of office against the advice of his physician.

A GREAT many men who start out to reform the world leave themselves off for the last job.

THE oldest living graduate of Harvard College is said to be Joseph Head, who graduated in 1805.

EX-SENATOR SPRAGUE heads the Rhode Island delegation to the National Greenback Convention.

HIS Majesty is now often heard referred to as "Old Grant." Folks must be losing faith in his nomination.

JUDGE THURMAN is a man of only moderate fortune, and lives in Washington in a house which is comfortable but not luxurious.

M. ZOLA is really a very domestic man, who is strongly attached to his wife and children, and his knowledge of vice is said to come from hearsay.

THE trustees of the Rev. J. H. Hartley's church, in Cincinnati, have asked him to resign, on account of his habit of borrowing money and never paying.

THE chief organ of the Virginia readjuster party, the Richmond *Whig*, has come out for the Democratic candidate who is to be nominated at Cincinnati.

LORD BEACONSFIELD has announced his intention to remain at the head of his party in opposition, and not to retire into private life for the present year at all.

GEORGE P. HELLER, for the past thirteen years Associate Judge of Pike county, Pa., died at Milford last Monday, aged 52. He was a leading Democratic politician.

THE Galveston (Texas) *News* says that it is hard to find a Democratic paper in that State that is not in favor of the return of General Maxey to the United States Senate.

PRINCE BISMARCK is mentioned as saying in the days of his political youth that all great cities, as being the hot beds of revolution, should be swept from the earth.

ABOUT ten cents' worth of damage was done to a fence by a boy with a knife, at Galesburg, Ill. The owner maimed the boy for life by kicking him, and has had to pay $12,000.

BOB INGERSOLL says that Hayes could not be elected if no one ran against him, and that there would be enough scattering votes to defeat him if there was nobody else in the field.

"THE Black Crook," as performed in a Leadville Theatre, lasts until 4 oclock in the morning. But drinks are sold between the acts, and those convivial intervals average an hour each.

CLEVELAND *Plaindealer*: "The quiet gentleman of Gramercy Park has the satisfaction of knowing that he compels the whole Republican party to stand guard every night and day for fear of him."

MEMORANDUM of a Nevada man's pleasure trip: Expenses to Eureka and return, including hotel and sundries, $33; won at faro, $6; lost at faro, $230; bonds outstanding and now payable, $257.

HENRY C. RICH, who recently died in Massachussetts, and his brother, Robert E. Rich, who survives, each lost a leg on the same day during the war, one at Antietam and the other in a skirmish.

MR. CHRISTIANCY is an impartial old gentleman. He charges the original sin resulting in the domestic disturbance which is familiar to the country, upon two members of Congress—a Republican and a Democrat.

RETURNING BOARD Wells of Louisiana still roams about Washington and draws a salary as Naval Officer of the port of New Orleans. He can be seen in the Senate reserved gallery almost any day when the Kellogg case is under discussion.

IT is said that Senator-elect Garfield will present the name of Mr. Sherman to the Chicago Convention. It is claimed for him that he has the ability to give Sherman as magnificent an oratorical send-off as Ingersoll gave Blaine at Cincinnati.

DURING the last forty years the Appletons have sold 40,000,000 of "Webster's Speller," or 1,000,000 a year. And yet the Governor of Delaware contrives to get a g into the word "Adjutant," which was a thing that Webster never recommended.

CLARK MILLS, the sculptor, is seventy years old. Until his fortieth year he was a plasterer, and never had any idea of becoming a sculptor. At the time he undertook his first equestrian statue of Jackson he had never seen the General nor an equestrian statue.

NOTHING is more pathetic than to see a gentleman rise in a street car and offer his seat to a lady who has been standing for a mile, overcome her protestations and finally receive her gratitude, and then, with a benignant and satisfied smile, hop right off at his own door.

THE editor of a Western amateur journal having been critised by one of his contemporaries for writing fiercely upon politics in his little newspaper, defends himself by saying: "Our attacks upon the Democracy have vastly benefited us without materially injuring that party."

A YOUNG man named Blaine, says a Washington letter, once applied to a friend, or relative, in the Interior Department for a clerkship. He was advised not to take the place, and reasoned with on the subject. He went back to Maine and finally came back to Washington as a Senator.

A TRAMP hid himself in freight car at Kansas City to steal a ride to St Louis. He was successful, but it will require weeks of treatment in a hospital to cure him of the consequences of his journey. He was five days on the way without food, and was imprisoned by the locking of the car.

HENRY T. PADDOCK, husband of Maggie Mitchell, was arrested in Holyoke on last Monday night on a judgement of the Superior Court for about $2,000, in favor of Alexander Calhoun of Hartford. He is locked up at Holyoke, and has given notice that he desires to take the poor debtor's oath.

A PROFESSOR said of an acquaintance: —"He is writing a book on metaphysics, and is really cut out for it. The clearness with which he thinks he understands things and his total inability to express what little he knows, will make his fortune as a philosopher."

IN his official report of the battle of Five Forks, General Sheridan reported that "the Fifth Corps burst on the enemy like a tornado," but in New York last week during the investigation of General Warren's conduct at that battle, Sheridan testified that as a matter of fact "the Fifth Corps lay down and seemed to be timid."

FOR the first time since the reign of Henry VIII., a military mass is now celebrated in the Tower of London for the benefit of the Roman Catholic officers and men of the Guards stationed there. This result has been mainly brought about by the Rev. Rather Bowden, formerly an officer in the Household Brigade.

NETTIE BURT and Alice Livingston give sparring exhibitions in variety shows. Their appearance on a Cincinnati stage was not a success, because they were too dainty with their blows; but behind the scenes, as the upshot of a quarrel, they had a half hour's fight with bare fists, and disfigured each other's faces so much that they could not complete the engagement.

OF Simon Cameron's family, one of his sons was a paymaster during the war and died shortly after its conclusion, and another, the youngest, is partially dumb. One of the three daughters married Judge Burnside and died several years ago; another is the wife of ex-Congressman Haldeman and lives in Harrisburg, Pa., and the third is Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, of Philadelphia.

"MRS. ALGERNON SARTORIS (formerly Nellie Grant)," writes Mrs. Lucy Hooper, "is in London and is looking extremely pretty. Her little girl has been named Vivian. Had I been consulted as to her naming, I should have christened her Lyssa. A prettier 'group can hardly be imagined than that formed by the fair and girlish mother and her two charming children.

TWO Illinois boys accidentally discharged a pistol while playing with it, and one was badly wounded. Fearing parental displeasure, they buried the weapon and told a harrowing story about an assault by a murderous tramp. The region was searched during two days and nights for the mythical villian before the young liars under cross-questioning, confessed the truth.

DR. DILLER LUTHER, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Board of Charities, is prosecuting a number of Dunkards for stealing his grandfather's skull from a grave at Ephrata, a Dunkard village. It is said that they committed the depredations in obedience to a reputed witch, who told them that by performing certain ceremonies over that particular skull they would learn where some valuable papers were hidden.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* tells of a girl who bought herself a summer outfit for $10. It consisted of two 6-cent calicoes, an unbleached cotton gown trimmed with handkerchiefs, a cheese-cloth overdress, a rough blue flannel, a white Swiss gown, and a hat. The trimmings were lace from her old gowns, and the silesia, tape, braid, cambric, sewing silk, thread, whalebones, and buttons were "in the house."

THE French law does not allow any elector to vote in more than one constituency, no matter how many residences he may have, and the Duc de Pardoue, a Bonapartist ex-Minister, is to be prosecuted for a dual vote, one given at Paris and the other at Rambouillet. Although ten months intervened between them, both elections were held under the registration which expired on the 31st of March. The offence involves imprisonment and suspension of civic rights.

SECRETARY EVARTS recently gave a dinner to President Angell of Michigan University, and among the guests was Chairman S. S. Cox of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. On the Secretary's presenting Mr. Cox to the guest of the evening Mr. Cox exclaimed, "Why, Jim Angell!" "Why, Sam Cox!" exclaimed President Angell in response. The two had been classmates at Brown University more than a third of a century ago, and had not met since.

A QUAINT story of Stonewall Jackson's devotion is related by the ex-Chaplain J. W. Jones. It was on the march to Culpeper Court House that the General's negro servant Jim, told some officers who were inquiring about "Stonewall's" habits: "Yes; the General is a great man for praying at all times. But when I see him get up a great many times in the night to pray then I know there is going to be something to pay; then I go straight and pack the haversack, because I know he will call for it in the morning."

THE Yosemite Valley, first made known to the public in 1855, had 1,022 visitors in the following ten years. Thenceforward the number annually increased slightly until 1874, reaching 2,711 in that year. In 1875 it began to retrograde a little, and was 2,423; in 1876 it was further reduced to 1,917, in 1877 to 1,392, in 1878 to 1,183; in 1879, owing to the Sunday-school convention being held there, it rallied a little, and was 1,305. The San Francisco *Call* says that very careful inquiry shows that the average expenditure of each tourist is $600.

MRS. GLADSTONE, according to a London correspondent, is a clever, pleasant, and earnest woman, but she dresses badly; her bonnets are of the dowdiest. Mr. Gladstone wears trousers that are baggy at the knees; his coats never fit him; his gloves are always too long at the fingers; but when he goes down to the House of Commons prepared to make an important speech he is always well brushed, his hair oiled, and he wears a flower in his buttonhole. Mrs. Gladstone always revises him before he leaves home on important occasions.

MRS. FRE MONT, according to a Washington correspondent, is still a remarkable looking woman. She is stout in figure and her gray hair is abundant. She has a kind, benevolent expression, and is a fluent talker. Her style of dress is quite unique. It consists of a skirt made out of a camel's hair shawl, which was once magnificent; a black satin polonaise is worn with this Oriental skirt. Mrs. Fremont is the constant companion of her husband, acting as friend, private secretary and counsellor. She has a masculine mind for the details of business, and has more than once straightened out the General's affairs.

A LOVERS' QUARREL.

I could not hear all that they must have said:
But as I sat beside the little stream
I watched them part, with just one angry word.
She passed me quickly, with a down-dropped head,
Red cheeks, eyes flashing with a scornful gleam,
A hasty step, as by deep passion stirred:
She did not turn, nor look back where he stood;
But vanished quickly in the thick green wood.

I watched him sigh, then noted how he gazed
At her retreating form; he whistled low
And softly to himself; in deepest thought
He whispered, "Is she vexed?"—then was amazed
That 'twas, in truth, she really meant to go.
He looked once more, as if indeed he sought
To bring her back; but on she went that day—
Then he went too—but 'twas the other way.

They never met again; but oft I see
The girl, a woman grown, come by this seat,
And gaze into the stream with tear-worn eyes:
And then I wonder why such things should be!
If she had turned her head, or staid her feet,
Life would have altered, love's bright sunny skies
Shone o'er her ever! 'Tis but things like this
That form our lives, and make our woe or bliss!

All the Year Round.

A PRIZE-FIGHTER'S DIET.

John Morrissey's Food and Drink When Training for the Fight With Heenan.

[From the New York Sun.]

"My friend," he continued, "you can't imagine the torment a man has to go through when he is fitting himself for a prize-fight. But then, after that is all over, neither can you have any idea of the glorious feeling that a man experiences when he gets himself in perfect condition. It is worth all the trouble and suffering that one has to go to. Everything in the world looks different to him from what it does when his system is clogged up with bile, and he is carrying around a quantity of flesh that is only a burden to him. It is almost impossible to get a man when in such a condition into a bad humor. He feels like a young colt, and wants to kick up his heels and have a good time with everybody and everything he meets. Oh yes, indeed, I do wish I had the time to once more go through a regular training. I know it would fix me out all right. But I can't; so there's no use talking," he said, regretfully.

"But I can, Senator," I replied, "and if you will only tell me what to do I will try it. You know I am not well, and I believe it will do me good."

The burly, good-natured Senator looked at me in a quizzical way for a minute and then gave a low, peculiar whistle which all who knew him intimately will remember so well when he was astonished or amused at anything.

"You'll try it," said he, "Why my friend, you don't know what your'e talking about. You wouldn't go half through with it before you'd weaken. Oh, no. A man has got to have something more of an incentive than you have before he'd ever go through with such a course. But," continued the Senator, "there is one thing you can do, and it will do you good if you stick to it, and that is to live on a prize-fighter's diet for three months. Do you believe you could do that?"

"I will try," I said, "if you will tell me what it is."

"Well, then, take a pen and some paper and I will tell you and you can write it down. But I don't believe you will do even this."

Having secured the paper and ink Mr. Morrisey dictated to me as follows:

First. Take a black draught. Any druggist will put it up. All prize-fighters take this when they begin to train for a fight. You'll find it the lovellest dose of medicine you ever took.

Second. Be sure and get at least seven or eight hours of good sound sleep every day.

Third. In the morning when you first get up drink a glass of hard cider with a raw egg in it. If the cider is not to be had then use sherry wine, but I prefer the cider. Then start out and walk briskly for a couple of miles. When you come back take a sponge bath and rub yourself dry with a coarse towel. Rub until your skin is all aglow.

Fourth. For breakfast eat a lean steak, cooked rare, and stale bread. Use no milk, no sugar, no butter, and no potatoes, with the exception of about once a week. If you wish you can eat a roast or baked potato in the morning. Drink sparingly of tea and coffee. Tea is the best.

Fifth. For dinner eat rare roast beef and stale bread. Use no potatoes or vegetables of any kind with this meal. For change you can have occasionally a mutton chop, but without fat.

Sixth. For supper, a lean steak or a mutton chop without fat. Do not eat any warm biscuit or warm bread at any time. Stick to good, wholesome stale wheat bread. Eat no pies, cakes, or pastry of any kind, and use pepper, salt and all other seasonings very sparingly.

Seventh, Use no stimulants of any kind. Do not smoke. Drink sparingly of water. Do not eat berries or vegetables of any kind, excepting occasionally a raw onion.

Eighth. If you feel weak in the morning before breakfast, it comes from bathing and it should be discontinued for a few days.

"There, my friend," continued the Senator, "you have the diet of a prize-fighter when in training, without the exercise that goes with it. If you will follow it for three months I'll guarantee you will feel much better than you do now, and you won't be troubled with dyspepsia. But I know you won't do it."

Mr. Morrissey was right. I did not live upon the prescribed diet for three months, but I did for about half that time, and it did me much good. The readers of the *Sun* who may be troubled with dyspepsia and loss of appetite and sleep might also find it worthy of a trial.

A Dreamer's Senses.

[Temple Bar.]

If a strong light be held before the sleeper's eyes he is almost sure to awake but at the very moment he may have a dream of some tremendous fire, perhaps that his house is in flames. The ear of the dreamer is generally on the alert, and proves a gong to the mysterious spirit to make its airy rounds. To some sleepers the sound of a flute fills the air with music, or they dream of a delightful concert. A loud noise will produce terrific thunder and crashings unutterable, and at the same time awake the sleeper. According to Dr. Ambercrombie, a gentleman who had been a soldier dreamed that he heard a signal gun, saw the proceedings for displaying the signals, heard the bustle of the streets, the assembling of troops, &c. Just then he was roused by his wife who had dreamed precisely the same dream, with this addition, that she saw the enemy land and a friend of her husband killed; and she awoke in a fright. This occurred at Edinburg at the time a French invasion was feared, and it had been decided to fire a signal-gun at the first approach of the foe. This dream was caused, it appears, by the fall of a pair of tongs in the room above, and the excited state of the public mind was quite sufficient to account for both dreams turning on the same subject. An old lady, a friend of the writer, relates a similar dream which occurred to her just before the battle of Waterloo, when the fear of an invasion by Napoleon was at its height. She heard the march of troops in the streets, and the screams of the populace. They broke into her house, ransacked it, and pursued her with bayonets. She fell on the floor and pretended to be dead. After sundry thrusts, which seemed to her "roving spirit" to be quite innocuous, the soldiers remarked that she was "done for." They departed, and she escaped to consciousness. This dream was no doubt caused in the first instance by a noise in the house or street, and the painless bayonet thrusts by some slight irritation, such as a hair-pin or other adjunct to dress. Whispering in a sleeper's ear will often produce a dream; and there are cases on record in which people who sleep with their ears open have been led through dreadful agonies at the will of their wakeful tormentors. The vivid description given of a young officer so treated by his comrades is both interesting and suggestive. In changing our position, as we constantly do in sleep, we touch the bedclothes, &c., perhaps the nose gets tickled or the sole of the foot, and dreams painful or pleasant are the consequence. These may seem trivial causes; but it must be remembered that the mind is ready to fly into the realms of fancy at the slightest intimation. People have often dreamed of spending the severest winters in Siberia, and of joining the expeditions to the North Pole, simply because the bedclothes have been thrown off during sleep. It is said that a moderate heat applied to the soles of the feet will generate dreams of volcanoes, burning coals, &c. Dr. Gregory dreamed of walking up the crater of Mount Etna, and that he felt the earth warm under his feet. He had placed a hot-water bottle at his feet on going to bed. The memory of a visit he had once paid to Mount Vesuvius supplied the mental picture. Persons suffering from toothache imagine that the operator is tugging at the faulty tooth, and somehow cannot extract it; or, as in Dr. Gregory's case, he draws out the wrong one, and leaves the aching tooth in *statu quo*. A blister applied to the head is highly suggestive of being scalped by the Indians, especially if Mayne Reid's ghastly details are at all fresh in the memory.

A LEADVILLE MARRIAGE.

[Idaho Avalanche.]

The rector of St. George's church, Leadville, belongs to the church militant. He has proved it beyond contradiction, and at this moment public sentiment pronounces him the ablest and most powerful clergyman for his weight in the United States. A Committee of leading citizens is about to present him with a silver mounted revolver as a testimony of respect and admiration.

The Rev. Mr. Withers earned this enviable reputation a few weeks ago while engaged in marrying the well-known Mr. Roaring Bill to one of the most beautiful and accomplished daughters of Leadville. The bridegroom was a man of most excellent reputation, having killed three men in hand-to-hand fights, and wounded a number of others. He was not accompanied to the altar by any groomsman, and the bride was similarly devoid of bridesmaids, though their place was taken to some extent by her three brothers. Mr. Withers who, up to that time had been known as a an extremely peaceable man, and was not supposed to have a particle of fighting ability about him, had been warned that the bridegroom was very quick-tempered and exceedingly jealous, and that he would do well to "ladle out the service pretty considerable mild." To this warning, however, he paid no attention, being determined to do his duty no matter what the consequences might be.

The services proceeded smoothly until the clergyman reached the point where he asked the bridegroom if he took the "woman" to be his wedded wife. To this Mr. Roaring Bill replied by remarking that he was about to marry a "lady," and any man who called her a "woman" must be remarkably anxious to incur the expense of a personal funeral. Paying no attention to his remark, the clergyman proceeded, and inquired if the bridegroom would promise to love, cherish and protect the bride. This was regarded by Mr. Roaring Bill in the light of an unnecessary asking of foolish questions. "In course I do," he replied; "what do you take me for? Do you mean to insinuate that I am a playin' it on to her? I want you to understand that this yer's a square deal, and if you don't just go ahead with your marryin' and drop this askin' of impertinent questions, it'll lead to difficulties. You hear me." Still the courageous clergyman heedless of the brewing storm, ignored the bridegroom's interruptions, and read the service with cool and steady courage. Presently he inquired of the bride if she would promise to love, honor and obey her husband. At this point the latter drew his revolver and informed the clergyman that he was fast ripening for the grave. "Any more personal questions will require me to answer with this yer weapon. I don't wish to make a row in a church, but if you will have onel, just continue as you have begun. I'm a peaceable, long-sufferin' man, but the holiest feelin's of this lady's heart, isn't goin' to be pried into by no man without he hears from me."

The clergyman pursued the even tenor of his way. One might have imagined that he was deaf, so utterly heedless was he of the irregular responses made by the bridegroom. The spectators who had assembled to witness the ceremony were making bets freely as to whether Mr. Bill would kill him at the first fire or whether he would merely mark him with a bullet for future identification. Contrary to the general anticipation, the bridegroom made no further interruption, either by word or bullet, and the ceremony came to an end. All might have ended peaceably had not Mr. Withers, determined to do his whole duty, supplemented the ceremony by kissing the bride.

The first bullet missed its mark, and the bridegroom, while pausing to adjust his aim, remarked that "this painful immorality on the part of the clergy must be checked." Just as he was about to fire the second shot—having got the clergyman's right ear in line—the brother of the bride sprang on him and took away the pistol. At the same moment Mr. Withers tore off his surplice, and, leaping over the railing, struck out at Mr. Roaring Bill in the most beautiful and scientific way.

A ring was immediately formed. The bride climbed on the baptismal font, and alternately encouraged each combatant with such inspiring remarks as: "Now, then, Bill, bust him in the eye," or, "Hooray, parson, the eye of the church is on you! Back up your religion like a little man!" The eager spectators swarmed into the church and fought for good position in the pulpit. The betting at first was on the bridegroom, but at the end of ten minutes large odds were offered on the clergyman. His courage was undoubted, and his pugilistic skill was astounding. His adversary scarcely touched him, while the clergyman danced around him, now closing an eye, and now shaking the foundation of his teeth with a smiling confidence that created the wildest enthusiasm. In twenty minutes and five rounds he had reduced his man to perfect helplessness. Mr. Roaring Bill cried "Enough," the spectators cheered, and the bride, descending from her perch, kissed the clergyman with hearty frankness and informed him that she would never allow any husband of her's to come between her and her religion.

No less than thirty leading citizens came forward and offered to be confirmed as an evidence of their good will, provided the rector would refrain from interfering with card-playing and other usual Sunday recreations. There is no doubt that the prosperity of St. George's Church and the popularity of Mr. Withers are fully assured.

HE WILL COME AGAIN.

A Colorado Miner's Effort to Win a Bride.

A Colorado miner, aged thirty, who wore rough clothes, but had an honest face, arrived in Chicago recently, deposited $50,000 in a bank, and took a room in a fashionable hotel, where there was a society belle, beautiful, accomplished, and refined. He went to the proprietor of the hotel and asked the favor of an introduction to the lady. "Tell her," said he, "that I may be rough looking and badly dressed, but I've traveled a good deal, and I know what's what. I've got the cash, and my intentions are honorable. Tell her to get ready in a week if possible, and to draw on me for any amount if she wants to. But she must get ready in a week. Tell her that I mean business. There are not many ladies out where I live, but I rather guess I can make her happy." The message was carried to the young lady, who returned an unfavorable reply to the eccentric suitor. He was somewhat disheartened, but far from being crushed. He felt quite sure that his personal appearance must have found favor in her eyes. Perhaps she did not believe he had the "dust." Well, she should see. He offered to send up to her his bank book, showing that he actually had on deposit at the First National Bank the sum of $50,000. She would have nothing to do with him or his bank-book. There was what he looked upon as a last plan, only to be resorted to in a desperate contingency; and that was to see her father and obtain his aid in winning the daughter. He did so; but instead of asking for her hand, he simply requested the privilege of corresponding with her for a few months "with a view to matrimony." The father referred the matter to his daughter, but she laughingly refused to grant even this boon. The victim of unrequited affection took his departure for Colorado, with the promise of returning within a year, and once more trying his fortune.

THE POWER OF BEAUTY.

The Fatal Influence of One Beautiful Woman Over Men's Lives.

[Washington Letter Globe-Democrat.]

A most distresssing affair recently occurred in the suicide of Captain Edward Wright, son of Judge "Jack" Wright, who was recently convicted and fined for his assault on Secretary Delano, and then graciously pardoned by the President. Captain Wright was one of the finest officers of the ordinance corps, and his improvements and experiments in his line have gained him great credit. Two years ago he met at the Arkansas Hot Springs the beautiful Bessie Paschal, daughter of a noted Texas lawyer, and divorced wife of Frank Gassaway. A more fascinating and lovely woman is seldom seen than she, and after a two week's acquaintance they were married. Three months ago they separated and since then Capt. Wright had been depressed and gloomy. After painful interview with her last week they parted finally, she winging her way to Philadelphia and fresh fortunes, and he ending his unhappy life by a pistol-shot from his own hand. The career of his wife has been something remarkable. Seldom outside of novels and old memoirs do we know of a woman exerting such power over men by the mere spell of beauty. Graybeards and callow youths have worshipped her and grave politicians and professional men gone wild. As a young lady she was a belle and as a lovely widow she exerted a more potent power. Don Cameron at one time was announced as about to marry her, and the list of his comrades is a long one. A graceful and perfect figure, great, sad, pathetic eyes, fine features and a most lovely smile, first impress one on seeing her, but the indescribable charm, the strange fascination of her ways, the witchery and magic of her, are too evanescent and intangible for prose. Her beauty, her life, and her fortunes would need the worldly, gushing pen of "Ouida" to portray some sides of it; for others the profound analysis of George Eliot could hardly suffice. As a figure in the social world she is destined to reappear, and those who have watched the amazing incidents of her life since she first entered Washington a precocious young witch of 16 will not be surprised at any sequel.

HAYES ON RIDERS.

And the Unconstitutional One he Voted For.

[N. Y. Sun.]

James Madison, who is probably better authority about the views of the founders of this Government than Mr. R. B. Hayes, employs in the *Federalist* the following language:

"The House of Representatives can not only refuse, but they alone can propose, *the supplies requisite for the support of the Government*. This power over the purse may, in fact, be regarded as the most complete and effectual weapon with which any constitution can arm the immediate representatives of the people for *obtaining a redress of every grievance, and for carrying into effect every just and salutary measure.*

Mr. Hayes himself voted for a rider on an Army bill expressly designed to coerce Andrew Johnson, and which did coerce him, as he complained by formal protest when signing the bill. The measure in question was the army appropriation bill of 1867; and the rider, put upon it for the purpose of transferring to Congress powers otherwise lodged in the Executive, was as follows.

"The headquarters of the General of the Army shall be at Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank. The General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate."

The rider proceeded to declare null and void all orders not so issued, and to make any officer of the army transmitting or obeying them liable to twenty years' imprisonment. Hayes voted for this rider, tacking general legislation upon an army appropriation bill, although it was clearly unconstitutional. Yet now, he vetoes the Deficiency bill with its rider for securing fair elections, and the only reason he gives is that it is a rider. And this, as we have seen, is no reason at all.

YOU MAY ESCAPE ALL DANGER from attacks of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera Morbus, by a little forethought, in providing yourself with Mr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam—an old remedy and entirely safe. MWS.

A FEARFUL FIRE.

Milton, Pa., Destroyed by a Great Conflagration.

600 Buildings Burned and 1,500 People Rendered Homeless.

Loss $1,800,000 and Insurance $800,000.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

MILTON, PA., May 14.—This town presents a desolate appearance to-night, two-thirds of its houses having been destroyed by a fire which originated in the framing shop of Murray, Dougal & Co.'s car works, from a spark. A high wind prevailed at the time and the fire spread rapidly and defied all efforts to bring it under subjection. At three o'clock, three hours after the fire broke out, half of the town was in flames. About five o'clock, when the flames had exhausted themselves, six hundred of the one thousand buildings in the town were a mass of ruins, and a loss, independent of the insurance of $1,000,000 had been sustained. All the banks, newspaper offices, hotels but one, churches but one, and all the business places but three were destroyed. The car works, keg factory and tannery, employing about six hundred men, were almost entirely consumed. The loss on these properties is about $200,000 and the insurance $150,000. The aggregate insurance on all the buildings and stock destroyed is over $500,000, and the entire loss $1,500,000.

The fire extended over an area of a mile by a quarter of a mile. The loss in the destruction of churches is about $100,000, and in hotels $60,000. About one hundred business houses were burned. The property consumed was insured in about fifteen companies, mostly of Philadelphia. The Lycoming is the heaviest sufferer, its losses aggregating nearly $100,000.

To-night about fifteen hundred people are without homes and many of them are camping out on the Island and fields near here. The rest are being accommodated by people in the town who have been more fortunate than they and by residents in near villages.

A local relief committee has been organized here and provisions were distributed to-night from several points. Danville this evening sent a car load of provisions and the people of Harrisburg have raised $1,200 for the sufferers, and to-morrow will furnish a car load of provisions.

John Angeny, an old man, was burned to death, having been found in an alley while the fire was raging. He had been overcome by the heat and rendered helpless.

MILTON, PA., May 15.—The scene this morning beggars description. Nothing remains except the black and desolate ruins of the once prosperous town. The people spent last night in the houses left and in the nail works and planing mill. The number of buildings destroyed is six hundred. The vaults and books of banks are uninjured. The people of the town are almost entirely destitute. Provisions have been pouring into the town from the surrounding country. The body of the man burned has been identified as that of Mr. Angey. He was eighty-five years old, and was attempting to save the stable of the Poor House. Mrs. Sticker died during the night from fright. The fire originated from sparks from the saw mill attached to the car works.

PRINCIPAL LOSSES.

The principal losses are: Wm. Raber, tannnery, $135,000; Heinen, Schroyer & Co., $75,000; Academy of Music, $30,000; car shops, $200,000, insurance, $70,000; Huff House, $35,000, insurance $15,000; United States Hotel, $10,000; Broadway House, $20,000; Cyrus Brown, druggist, $30,000, A. S. Wagner; $80,000, insurance, $40,000; Swartz' marble yard, $15,000; insurance, $10'000; *Miltonian* office, $5,000; insurance $2,500; *Independent* office, $6,500, insurance, $700; J. F. Gaugeo & Son, clothiers, $20,000, insurance, $5,000.

The insurance companies are represented by two agents. The loss is as follows: American, Philadelphia, $100,000; Girard, $75,000; Phoenix, London, $50,000; Lycoming, $100,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $29,000, Farmers of York, $24,000, Franklin $40,000; North American, $40,000; Ætna, $125,000 and two Danville companies, $130,000. The aggregate losses are estimated at $1,600,000.

CROWDS OF CURIOSITY SEEKERS.

This place has been crowded with people all day. At noon hundreds gathered around the planing mill where food was distributed by the Relief Committee. Several car loads of provisions arrived during the day. A telegraphic order was received from the Treasurer of the Philadelphia Relief Committee for five thousand dollars, and promising more, and another from Col. McClure, authorizing proper persons to draw on the *Times* for $750 dollars. Two hundred and fifty tents, forwarded by Gov. Hoyt, were erected in the fields. Four car loads of people went to Watsontown to spend the night. Food was again distributed at the planing mill this evening, and persons worth thousands yesterday accepted charitable relief this evening. The next distribution of food will be at nine A. M. to-morrow. There arrived on the noon train thirty kegs of beer. A remonstrance was made against its delivery and it was returned to the shipping point. Men have been at work tearing down the crumbling ruins.

ATTEMPT TO REKINDLE THE FIRE.

At five this evening intense excitement was caused by two attempts to re-kindle the fire. A bundle of rags saturated with coal oil was placed at the back door of the Gresh House, a wooden hotel, and the only one left in town, and when discovered it had set fire to the house. Another attempt was made to fire the old Catawissa depot, in the Southern part of the town. As soon as these discoveries were made people were in a frenzy. A reward of $600 was offered immediately for the apprehension of the incendiaries. Much confusion ensued, the people seeming to become wild from fear and excitement, and many whose property was saved yesterday packed up their goods and prepared for flight in case of another fire.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

Colonel Stead, of Williamsport, with two companies of militia arrived to-night. A temporary postoffice has been erected and mail deliveries will be resumed in the morning. Some leading business men have secured rooms, and others will commence rebuilding on Monday. Dispatches are received from different sections of the country offering aid. At the request of the citizens the railroad company has refused to run excursion trains to-morrow.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION.

The Local Relief Committee has issued an appeal to the public. It says: "After a careful personal inspection of the situation, we submit to the people of Pennsylvania and the benevolent everywhere the following statement of the extent of the losses, condition of the inhabitants and the aid that is necessary for the proper relief of the town:

First—The losses—The fire swept with total destruction, in the brief space of five hours, an area of one mile long and a half mile in width, compactly built, covering the entire business and best built portion of the town and including, with very few and minor exceptions, all the churches, stores, banks, and manufacturies, involving a loss of about two million dollars, insured only to the extent of five hundred thousand, as nearly as we can ascertain.

Second—The condition—The immediate necessities of the inhabitants for food have been met by the prompt and generous contributions of provisions from the country and towns near Ashland. Still more supplies of food will be necessary before the people can retrieve themselves. Hundreds and hundreds of people, men, women and children, are houseless and penniless, having nothing left but the clothes on their backs.

Third—The needs—At the present time contributions of medical supplies, clothing for males and females of all ages are much needed. In five short hours this beautiful and flourishing town has been laid in ashes. Accumulations and established business houses of generations have been totally consumed. Those who arose from their beds in elegant and comfortable houses as well as the more humble dwellings, found themselves without homes, without property, without business or occupation. Everybody is looking anxiously in the dark and uncertain future, and while with one thought they bewail the loss of everything dear to them, in the next they are asking themselves how it will ever be possible for them to retrieve the ruined fortunes. To the generous hearted public we would say that in our opinion the mere supply of food, medicine and clothing will come far short of the measure of relief required of you. These are much needed and highly appreciated by this stricken community. However, this prosperous town, with its enterprising and labor employing industries is not to sit in its ashes, desolate and despairing. Large contributions of money are much needed to enable its people by their own industry, economy and enterprise to re-establish themselves. All your contributions of money, or whatever else will go into the hands of reliable and discreet men, and be dispensed in the fairest and most efficient manner. All contributions of money will be sent either to R. M. Frick, Cashier of the Milton National Bank, or John M. Caldwell of the First National Bank. All contributions of food and clothing will be sent to the Relief Committee. Let your contributions be large and free.

SCRANTON, May 15.—A mass meeting was held to-night for the relief of Milton. A car load of provisions was forwarded. The pastors were asked to take up a collection in the churches to-morrow.

THE FOREST FIRES.

MILFORD, May 15.—Eight thousand acres of woodland is now burning. More houses were destroyed this morning. Men are stationed along the line of the fire to prevent it advancing. There are immense fires in Monroe county, N. J.

A MAN AND FOUR CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

ANGOLA, IND., May 15.—At an early hour this morning, the dwelling owned by G. W. McConnell, and occupied by Mrs. Smith, was totally destroyed by fire. Mrs. Smith was absent at the time attending a dance, several miles distant, and left three children at home, a boy aged fourteen and two girls aged nine and five years, who perished in the flames. A man named David Fry, cigar maker, who was sleeping in the cellar, also perished. He had gone there late last night in an intoxicated condition, was unmarried and aged twenty-five. The fire originated in the chimney. The roof of the building fell in before the fire was discovered. The charred remains of the children were gathered together this afternoon and will be buried to-morrow. Loss on the building $1,000. No insurance.

LIFE IN A CORPSE.

Successful Experiments Made With the Body of Hoyt.

NEW YORK, May 16.—After Edwin Hoyt was hanged in Bridgeport on Friday, having been suspended for thirty minutes, his body was taken into the hospital, and the chief physicians of the place and some from New Haven surrounded it. It was decided by a majority of them on examination that the neck was dislocated only, not broken, an opinion that afterward was disproved, for the neck was ascertained to be fairly broken.

An electric current from a powerful machine was applied to the muscles of the chest and another just over the diaphragm, and by alternating the muscles were made to respond in such a manner that the lungs filled, and artificial breathing was produced. The breath was exhaled with such force as to be plainly felt by placing the hand over the dead man's nostrils. Real respiration was produced. The corpse seemed to be a person sleeping, except that the breathing was not so heavy as in the case of a live person.

When the success of this experiment had been assured, the muscles of the fore-arm were attached to the current, and the fists were clenched. When put into the arm, near the shoulder, the arms were brandished wildly.

The next experiment was upon the face, and the man's eyes opened and his lips twitched. He frowned savagely and then sneered, and he opened his mouth as though he was trying to say something.

Openings were made in the chest, and the electric current was applied to the heart, but without effect. The great muscle had ceased working forever, and not the slightest answering throb could be awakened. In all other respects the experiments were to the highest degree successful. But here was the limit beyond which they might not go in making death burlesque life. "Could we have made the heart move," said one of the physicians afterward, "we would have had some hope of being able to resusitate the man, for then we did not know that his neck was broken. We were at the very portals of the great mystery of life and death seemingly. We had induced natural respiration. If we could have made the heart beat with the lungs doing their duty and that great force-pump sending the life current through the arteries it would have been actually raising the dead to life. But that was not to be."

Oculists then examined the man's eyes. They discovered that the arteries of the retina were empty, the retina pale and the veins only partially filled. This condition is claimed to be a sure and unfailing proof of death. The demonstration of this to all the physicians present took some time, and when it was ended the electrical experiments were resumed in order to ascertain if there was any diminution of the contractility of the muscles. An hour and a half had elapsed since the first tests were applied, but the responses to the electric current were nearly as forcible as at first.

WASHINGTON.

Speculation on the Final Adjournment of Congress.

Reagan's River and Harbor Bill to Be Voted On To-Day.

The Hanlan-Courtney Boat Race.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, May 16, 880.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT

The passage by the House yesterday of the resolution reported from the Committee on Ways and Means providing for the final adjournment of Congress on May 31st, by the decisive vote of 121 to 90, is the initiatory and most important step looking to the dispersion of our law makers. There is no question among the fair-minded here but that the Senate will assent to the proposition of the House. Senator Davis, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee of the Senate, on Friday made a statement in which he declared that the Senate was ready and anxious to adjourn by June first, and that appropriation bills would be considered as fast as they came from the House. Senators Wallace and Bayard have both been quoted as favoring adjournment, and altogether the prospects are bright for that result. Every dictate of Democratic policy demands an early adjournment, and leading and sensible Democrats here recognize the fact.

Should Congress remain in session until after the holding of the National Conventions, there is no telling when they will get away. The flood gates of political oratory will be opened, and the Democratic party will, as always, get the worst of it. The Associated Press is in the interest of the Republican party; the special correspondents, with two or three exceptions, are Radical Republicans, and the press of the country is generally opposed to the Democratic party. With such garbled reports as these correspondents will send and these newspapers print, it is evident that the Democratic party has everything to lose and nothing to gain by entering upon a political discussion in Congress upon the threshhold of the Presidential campaign. There will be no legislation enacted outside of the appropriation bills, should Congress remain in session until September, and when no good can be accomplished by remaining, it must be admitted that the wiser policy is to go home.

Those who are opposed to the adjournment have axes to grind. They are either lobbyists, hotel and boarding house keepers, publishers of newspapers in the District of Columbia, or correspondents of outside newspapers whose occupations will be gone when Congress disperses. It might be well enough at the present session to make several modifications in the present tariff laws, such as placing salt, wood pulp and printing paper on the free list, but this cannot be accomplished. The House is in no disposition to consider tariff questions calmly and dispassionately, and their presentation can only lead to unseemly wrangles without practical results.

As Garfield said in his speech in favor of the resolution to adjourn, Congress has already outstayed its welcome, "and should not stand upon the order of its going, but go at once." This result seems to be assured at both ends of the Capital, and the first week in June will probably find members of Congress in the bosom of their constituents.

There is a feeling among the more sagacious Democrats that the liberal spirit of the Republicans in regard to adjournment should be taken advantage of while it is displayed. If it is not, and the Republicans go solidly against adjournment, as they probably will after the Chicago Convention, unless the Democrats take them at their word now, they can prolong the session indefinitely to the great detriment of the Democratic party. Besides there is much vicious legislation on the calendar backed up by a numerous and influential lobby which can most effectually be defeated by early adjournment. Should Congress adjourn at the time fixed by the House the country cannot charge unwise or corrupt legislation upon the Democratic majority and thus put the party upon the defensive in the campaign, as they can if it stultifies its record by continuing the many extravagant and plundering schemes that will be pushed should adjournment not be affected. When it is reflected that all the influences are upon the side of vicious legislation, it is not strange that the country will hail with pleasure the early adjournment of Congress. As the Democracy, being in the majority, is responsible, it must of course be credited with the adjournment, although a large Republican vote was cast in that direction, but should Congress stay here until September the Democrats will be charged with all the errors that are meanwhile committed.

The effort to adjourn is not in the interest of any Presidential candidate, as some have fancied, but of the Democratic party irrespective of any man who seeks its chief honors.

The caucus of Democratic members of Congress reported to have been held last night in opposition to an early adjournment was without authority, and only Springer of Illinois, Hutchins of New York, and Steele of North Carolina participated. The action of the House fixing May 31st cannot be reconsidered, and all depends on the Senate. Bayard, Beck, Wallace, and Davis of West Virginia, are all quoted as favoring an early adjournment, and it is believed that it can and will be accomplished.

TORPEDO ROBERTS OUT FOR CONGRESS

Col. Sam Dick, Representative from the Crawford, Mercer and Butler district, returned from home to-day and reports that Dr. Roberts, the torpedo man, is fighting him vigorously for the nomination, and wants to come to Congress to get his torpedo patent extended.

THE STAR ROUTE LOBBY.

Joe McKibben, manager of the Star Route lobby, is busy with members of Congress, working them up to the support of the Postoffice bill, as reported to the Senate, with the provision requiring the letting of expedited routes stricken out. The Star contractors lobby is said to be liberally supplied with cash. T. H.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A caucus of Democratic representatives was held this evening for the purpose of interchanging views upon the adjournment question, Mr. Steele presided. Upon the motion of Mr. Springer it was resolved that in the opinion of those present, the vote by which the House to-day decided in favor of adjournment on the thirty-first of May should be reconsidered, that the question of adjournment should be postponed until the important legislation now pending, and the necessary business of Congress has been disposed of. Speeches followed deprecating the movement for an early adjournment while the calendar of the House shows one thousand bills, many of them of great importance to the country, awaiting action, and the private calendar is crowded with bills which demand some consideration. It was also resolved that the Political Assessment bill be called up in the House at an early day and pressed to a vote.

OHIO RIVER COMMISSION.

The Ohio River Improvement Commission met here yesterday to consider the proposed appropriations for the Ohio, and especially for the Davis Island dam. General Moorhead presided, and Mr. Salzer of Indiana, was elected Secretary *pro tem.* in the absence of Mr. Sharm, of Ohio. There were present George H. Thurston and Edward Blanchard of Pennsylvania; G. W. Parsons of West Virginia; John Kirkpatrick of Ohio, and Mr. R. Salzer of Indiana. It was resolved to ask an increase of the amount named in the River and Harbor bill for the Ohio to at least $300,000. The amount given the Davis Island dam was judged insufficient, as the state of the work is regarded as making an obstruction to navigation, and as loss must ensue from delays, the dam is thought by river men to be of great value to the permanent improvement of the river, and its completion should be hastened by ample appropriations. The Commission think that the full sum of $200,000 necessary to its completion should be given at this session, but do not hope to get it. Colonel W. E. Merrill presented to the Commissioners his annual report as engineer in charge of the work. It is a full detail of the surveys, estimates and work done. Colonel W. F. Craighill, in charge of the improvements on the Kanawha, reported that the dams were about completed, and invited the Commission to inspect them at on early date. The invitation was accepted, and the Commission will inspect them in June.

Colonel Parsons exhibited a model of his dam. General Haupt presented a detailed exhibit of his proposed plan of improvement of the Ohio by lateral embankment, alternating dykes for the shoals. He presented diagrams of the work proposed.

The Commission adjourned. The members will go before the Senate Commerce Committee and endeavor to have the River and Harbor bill amended to meet their recommendation.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The vote in the Way and Means Committee to-day on the resolution fixing the date of adjournment May 31st, was as follows: Ayes—Gibson, Phelps, Conger, Garfield, Kelley and Frye, six. Noes—Carlisle, Tucker, Morrison, Miles, four. Representatives Wood & Dunnell were absent, and Representative Felton was present but did not vote. The committee will report the resolution favorable to the House to-day.

CHRISTIANCY'S DIVORCE.

The divorce papers filed by the attorney of Senator Christiancy for a divorce from his wife have been withdrawn from the files of the court to prevent their publicity. Rumor has it though the Ex-Senator charges two Southern Congressmen with adultery with his wife.

TILDEN AND TWO-THIRDS RULE.

One of the few strong Tilden men among the Democratic members of Congress says the idea that Tilden wanted the two-third rule repealed by the Cincinnati Convention was erroneous. Said he: "The maintenance of the rule will not hurt Tilden, and he has all along been in favor of standing by it. The invariable custom in National Democratic Conventions has been to respect the will of the majority whenever it declared itself. Whenever a candidate has obtained a majority his strength has been augmented on the very next ballot by votes enough to give him two-thirds, and so it will be with Tilden. Just as soon as he gets a majority vote, and he's sure to do it, mark my word, delegates enough will change over to him to give him the nomination under the two-thirds rule. Take the Pennsylvania delegation, for instance. They will vote nearly solid for Tilden when he is shown to have the support of a majority of the Convention."

KELLOGG'S SEAT.

It is evident from the number of Democratic Senators who have expressed themselves against disturbing Kellogg that the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections ousting Kellogg and awarding the seat to Spofford, will be defeated.

HAUPT'S PLAN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO.

Herman Haupt, the engineer, made an argument before the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day in favor of his plan for the improvement of the Ohio river.

The proposed system of river improvement consists in the application of three simple hydraulic expedients. First, the depth of water in a river channel can be increased by contracting its width; example in the Ohio River at shoals, near Pittsburgh, the minimum discharge of the stream, if special uniformity over the whole bed, would give only an average depth of 8 inches, but if the channel were contracted to 300 feet at such shoals, which is a width sufficient for any navigation in that river, the debth would be increased to 22 inches. Second, the depth of water in a river channel may be increased by diminishing the slope or fall per mile. For example: If the fall per mile should be 4 feet and the debth 23 inches in a channel 300 feet wide, the depth would be increased to 2.55 feet by reducing the fall to two feet to the mile, and this reduction of slope, as will be shown, involves very little expense. Third, the depth of water in a channel can be further increased by obstructions like dams, placed at intervals greater or less, according to the fall. In these obstructions consists the chief peculiarity of the system. They are veritable dams so far as concerns the retardation of the water discharge, but not dams which obstruct the navigation or require locks. They commence to sink by a slight increase of current before a vessel touches them, drop below the bottom during the time of passage, and after passage rise and resume position automatically to retard the flow and prevent loss of water. It is proposed in a stream like the Ohio that the intervals between these dams or wickets should correspond to falls of one foot, and they will be required only in the upper portions of the channel where the supply is minimum.

His Age no Objection.

[Cincinnati Commercial Rep.]

The objection that Mr. Tilden is too old for the Presidency won't do. Mr. Tilden is only sixty-seven; a youth, as the ages of statesmen go in our time. Look at the men who rule in Europe—as the Bismarcks, Gladstones, Beaconsfields and King Williams. Who in all France showed more vigor and ability than the late M. Thiers? And on this side the waters we have had statesmen in office at a much later period of life than Mr. Tilden has reached, as General Dix, of New York, and Governor Allen, of Ohio. Thurman himself has very little the advantage in years of Mr. Tilden. It won't do. Age is not an objection to him. A man who can mount a horse and ride a long stretch, wrestle and play with his dogs, play croquet on his lawns, read volumes of law, and transact a large amount of business daily, can not be rejected as unavailable on account of years and infirmities. There's lots of life in the old man yet.

Scrofula of thirty years' standing has been cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office---Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. GEORGE A. JENKS,
OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. R. P. DECHERT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The Philadelphia *Press* returns to its salvation theory that the Republican party of Pennsylvania must not be held responsible for the pardon of KEMBLE and his fellow bribers, because some of the Republican papers of the State denounce the proceedings of the Pardon Board. We don't observe any great degree of vigor or persistence in this denunciation by the Republican press, but on the contrary a disposition to get rid of the matter in the quietest and least offensive manner to the powers that be.

Who and what is this "Pardon Board," the *Press* endeavors to disconnect from the Republican party? Is it not the Republican administration of the Commonwealth? Does it not comprise the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Attorney General and Secretary of Internal affairs? They owe their places and power to the Republican party. They were elected or appointed as the representatives of its principles and administrative policy. Eliminate them from the State administration and there is nothing left of the State government. Further, these pardons were insisted on before sentence by the Republican United States Senator CAMERON, by Republican Congressmen from this State, and by the most noted and influential Republican politicians, care being taken in the sweep of petitions to have the Republicans of almost every county represented.

If the Republican party is not responsible for the KEMBLE pardons it is idle to talk of there being such a thing as party responsibility for the acts of officials in power by the agency of party organization. If DILL had been elected instead of HOYT, and FERTIG and AFRICA instead of STONE and DUNKEL, these pardons would have been impossible. The success of the Republican candidates made them certain. If the Republicans nominated and elected such weak and corrupt material over better men, are they not responsible for the acts of their selected agents? The question seems to us too plain to argue. But the *Press* says:

> They (the Republican press) and not any derelict officials, correctly represent the true Republican sentiment and spirit. THE POST itself says: "We do not claim that the recent disgraceful and infamous proceedings at Harrisburg have the approval of the masses of the Republican party; far from it!" That is a fair and just admission. But how shall the party be held responsible for what its masses confessedly repudiate?

We think we can inform the *Press*. The Republican party of Pennsylvania, in the important matter of filling public offices, and general management, is essentially a CAMERON machine, controled and directed in its conventions, candidates and platforms by the class of men who plied the Legislature with bribery and then pardoned the bribers. The Republican masses may have very good impulses, and, as we stated, may disapprove the KEMBLE pardons, but they are in a state of voluntary servitude to their CAMERON masters. They have surrendered all power over their party organization to a combination of smart and unscrupulous politicians—of whom BILL KEMBLE, QUAY, CAMERON, MANN, MAGEE, CESSNA and ERRETT are types—welded together by an inordinate greed for place, power, and patronage. The *Press* itself has borne ample evidence to this undisputed and undisputable fact, in its warfare against the late CAMERON Convention to elect delegates to Chicago. On a fair contest, GRANT could not have carried a county in Pennsylvania against BLAINE, yet CAMERON by the power of his machine gets away with the delegates.

The fact is, the masses of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, however honest they may be individually, have abdicated their political functions, and accepted the personal and political rule of DON CAMERON and his select coterie of jobbers and lackeys. Year by year this selfish conspiracy against honest and fair methods in politics has grown more powerful and wide reaching. Making KEMBLE'S counsel President of the Republican State Convention for the purpose of suppressing WOLFE'S resolution demanding "honest men in office," was an illustration of its power and insolence. The pardon of KEMBLE by the Republican State administration, in defiance of public opinion and because the CAMERON ring had decreed he *must* be pardoned, seems to cap the climax, but it the necessity arises there will be other surprises in store for the people. We must judge the future by the experience of the past.

We hold the Republican party responsible for the pardon of KEMBLE, because the heart, brains and soul of the Republican party to-day is embodied in the CAMERON faction. It controls and has for many years all Republican Conventions, candidates and platforms. It is the Republican party. The masses of the party have surrendered at discretion and bow to the yoke as if they enjoyed slavery. KEMBLE'S pardon, to these banded corruptionists, was the most natural thing in the world. He had been a leader among them even in national politics. He made large money advances in 1878 to their State Committee and contributed ten thousand dollars to promote HOYT'S election.—HOYT, who signed his pardon and saved him from the Penitentiary.

The *Press*' theory, although not plainly stated, is that there are two Republican parties in Pennsylvania; one composed of the "honest masses" and the outspoken newspapers, and the other of the CAMERON ringsters, including KEMBLE and the Pardon Board. This may be so, but the "honest masses" are always in line with the corruptionists, swallow their nominations and vote their ticket. And this they will continue to do until the CAMERON dynasty is shattered to fragments by the simple process of expelling it from power. This reform will not come from within, but outside the Republican party.

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S PLAN.

Hardly a day passes but we have some special disclosure of Governor TILDEN'S purposes in regard to the Cincinnati nomination. In most instances they take the shape he will decline the nomination in advance, in favor of PAYNE, RANDALL or some other prominent Democrat.

There is absolutely nothing in these reports. They are doubly unjust. Unjust to the devoted friends of Gov. TILDEN, in that they falsely impugn the sincerity of their advocacy of his nomination, by impressing the public mind their activity is based on a selfish ambition to step into his shoes. They are unjust to Gov. TILDEN, in that they represent him as declining or transfering a nomination which is not his, and will not be until after the Cincinnati Convention acts, either to decline or transfer. We know whereof we speak, when we denounce these daily reports as absolutely and unqualifiedly idle inventions of hungry news mongers.

Gov. TILDEN will be nominated at the Cincinnati Convention. He must be nominated to maintain the integrity of the Democratic organization. No question of physical disability—no cunning scheme of his opponents to set up an "heir apparent"—can be allowed to interfere with his nomination. The Democratic party cannot afford to bow to the arrogant edict of JOHN KELLY that TILDEN cannot, must not, and shall not be nominated. That would place a weapon in the hands of our opponents that would carry to our ranks bitterness, discord, and discouragement, with almost certain defeat. We cannot afford to meet the issue that JOHN KELLY and his peculiar following defeated TILDEN and dictated the nominee. Thoughtful Democrats know what this means, and that it involves questions of race and religion in their most dangerous sense. They would be hurled at us from every Republican stump and newspaper in the land, and we are sorry to say experience shows they are the very questions that secure the surest lodgments with voters. Not only by reason of his pre-eminent fitness for the place or the necessity of righting the great wrong of which he is the representative victim, but because of KELLY'S and Tammany's attempted dictation, we believe the vital interests of the Democratic party demand TILDEN'S nomination.

After he shall have been nominated, and the independence and freedom of choice of the party vindicated Mr. TILDEN may decline the nomination, if he deems proper to do so. But the nomination must precede the declination. To retire from the field under the fire of the KELLY disorganizers would be fatal to the discipline, the hopefulness and the moral sense of the Democratic party.

THEIR POST OF DUTY.

Justice FIELD of the Supreme Court is a cool, clear and courageous jurist. Unfortunately his opinions are not law, but they ought to be, if this country is to be saved by the preservation of republican principles. His protests against the encroachments of the Federal Government upon the rights of the States, are among the ablest and most convincing that have ever been delivered by any man in authority. For that reason he should remain where he is. No other department of government is so likely to inflict permanent injury upon our institutions as the Supreme Judiciary, where, by gradual processes, it is certainly strengthening the central at the expense of local government. The country cannot afford the retirement of Justice FIELD even for the Presidency. The importance of his decisions has directed the eyes of the country towards him as well as the great principles of government he so ably expounds, and it is but natural he should be spoken of as a stalwart champion of vital Democratic truths; but he would lose rather than gain by starting into political life, after spending the prime of his life in the State and Federal courts. Let him remain on the bench, and we hope that the time is not for distant when his arms will be upheld by jurists of his own way of thinking.

We have a case in point in the retirement of Judge DAVIS from the Supreme bench and his entry on political life after the best years of his manhood had been devoted to judicial duties in the State and United States courts. All this unfitted him for the wordy strife of a legislative career, and his services in the Senate have been a disappointment to his friends and admirers. He occasionally delivers a speech of great ability, which reads like an opinion from the bench, but the judicial temper acquired by long years of service, unfits him for active participation in proceedings mainly based on partizan division. One opinion delivered by Justice DAVIS on the Supreme bench —that in the MILLIGAN case, defining the limits of the civil and military power in time of war, takes rank with the most weighty deliverances of that tribunal, and its principles will last as long as our institutions exist and can only be overthrown with them. This decision will be remembered and quoted as controlling vital questions, when the fact its author left the bench for a seat in the Senate will have been forgotten. Judge DAVIS' fame to future generations of Americans will rest on it. So too of the recent opinions of Judge FIELD defining the limits of State and federal judicial power. They will yet come to be recognized as the law of the land, and that will be a higher honor than even the Presidency. Instead of the Supreme bench losing its greatest and bravest jurists, as in the retirement of FIELDS and DAVIS, it should be reinforced by men of like character.

REPUDIATOR'S CANDIDATE.

Minnesota presents its Senator, WILLIAM WINDOM, as a fit subject for the Presidential nomination, and it is believed Senator CONKLING holds him in reserve for the GRANT forces to rally around, in case the Chicago Convention gets away from the third-term idea. WINDOM has been in Congress for twenty years, and in all that time has done no act, made no speech, and framed no public measure that has raised him above the dead level of stupid mediocrity, excepting, and the exception is noteworthy, his demagoguical connection with and promotion of the negro exodus. He is the daddy of the exodus. WINDOM has also made himself wealthy by close connection with land grant railroads, dwhich will no more bear the light of searching inquiry than JIM BLAINE'S speculations in the same direction.

But worse than this, as many will hold, WINDOM is a repudiationist, and is largely responsible as one of its most prominent and influential public men, for the twenty years of dishonor and dishonesty that attaches to Minnesota, as the champion repudiating State of the Union. We hear occasionally from the *Gazette* and other Republican papers a great deal about repudiation and scaling State debts at the South, but no act of any Southern State has ever equaled in enormity the rascality of the stalwart and wealthy Republican State of Minnesota.

In April, 1858, Minnesota by a vote of 25,023 to 6,735 authorized the issue of $5,000,000 State bonds in aid of certain land grant railroads, taking from the railroad companies security on their lands, road beds, fanchise, etc. It was a fair and free election, and the loan carried by a majority of five-sixths of the vote cast. During 1858 and 1859, under this vote and on the order of the Supreme Court of the State, bonds were issued to the amount of $2,275,000 and disposed of by the railroad companies. In November, 1860, by a vote of 19,308 to 710, the State adopted a so-called amendment to its constitution annulling the former act and prohibiting the Legislature from ever paying principal or interest of the bonds already issued, without submitting the question of such payment to a vote of the people. About the same time the State foreclosed its mortgages; took possession of all the property of the several railroad companies, including about 250 miles of graded road and over 660,000 acres of land, sold the same at auction, became itself the purchaser, and finally gave the same to certain new corporations of her own creation, which have since completed the roads begun by the original companies. Three or four times since, the Legislature has submitted the propositions to the people providing for a partial recognition and compromise settlement of the repudiated bonds, but every time the vote has been overwhelmingly against any payment. The last decision was in June, 1877, when the proposition to issue some new bonds at the rate of about fifty cents on $1 for the old bonds and accrued interest was voted down by an immense majority. Minnesota remains to-day, as she has for twenty years, the one solitary repudiating State of the North. The repudiated debt with interest, now amounts to between six and seven millions of dollars.

In December, 1871, WM. M. EVARTS, HAYES' Secretary of State, in a legal opinion on the responsibility of the State, wrote: "No man acquainted with legal principles or susceptible to moral impressions can dwell upon the features of this scandalous history of debt repudiated and trust betrayed by the State of Minnesota without indignation." In January, 1874, Judge DILLON, of the United States Circuit Court, in a decision as to the validity of the title given by the State to the new companies, said: "That the bonds are the legal obligations of the State, and binding upon it in honor, law and justice, I have no doubt." In May, 1876, the Supreme Court of the United States declared: "The bonds issued are legal obligations. The State is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to pay them. Were she amenable to the tribunals of the country as private individuals are, no court of justice would withhold its judgment against her in an action for their enforcement."

No such bold and unblushing repudiation has ever dishonored any American State, North or South. The striking fact is that the State seized and realized on the securities it held for the bonds it had issued, and then repudiated the bonds. The State is wealthy, and has received munificent donations of public lands from the other States of the Union for educational and railroad purposes. So there is no excuse, as in the case of some of the Southern States, of absolute inability to pay its honest debts. This course of deliberate and inexcusable thievery has lasted for over twenty years, and all that time WINDOM has been a consenting party. We conclude therefore he will hardly prove an available dark horse. Minnesota instead of being honored by a Presidential selection should be put in the hands of the Sheriff and sold out to pay its honest debts.

WAS TILDEN A COWARD?

How quickly are facts forgotten or ignored when it serves individual interests. We hear Democrats occasionally sneer at TILDEN for not taken his seat when he was elected. He spoke when the new fangled Electoral Commission was presented to him with the provision that the odd member should be chosen by lot, in these words: "I may lose the Presidency of the United States, but I will not raffle for it." When he was pressed to consent to the electoral scheme which was afterwards passed against his protest by a Democratic Congress, his answer came in no uncertain words: "*Stand upon the Constitution.*" "Listen not to the overtures for a new-fangled way of determining the result." "When threats are made and violence intended, it is not the time to change a fundamental law."

"If to elect a President by over a quarter million majority, and in accordance with the rules laid down in the Constitution, made and provided for such Presidential election, and following the path of time-honored custom and precedent causes a turbulent minority to become incendiary and revolutionize our existing form of government let the great crime of inaugurating strife and bloodshed be with the minority."

"Stand firm by the Constitution, firm on your honor and defend your sacred trust; the rabble who speak of war will not, dare not, begin carnage—their purpose is to rage and bluster and defeat the will of the people in this way, further than that they will not go."

He showed more wisdom and courage at the critical moment than Congress or the party, and it does not lie in the mouth of any Senator or member of the House at that time to charge him with cowardice.

TILDEN AND THE PEOPLE.

The Nashville *American* has falle into the strange idea that "the politicians are generally for Mr. TILDEN at the North." Congressmen are a representative class of politicians, and the boast of the anti-TILDEN men that TILDEN has not a half-dozen supporters in Congress does not sustain the *American's* novel idea. Whether it be an advantage or disadvantage, we can tell the *American* that the men active in managing and directing politics at the North are opposed to Mr. TILDEN'S nomination, although they find it extremely difficult to unite on any other candidate. It is equally true that the masses of the party are for TILDEN with remarkable unanimity, and the reason of it is not difficult to arrive at. Since March, 1877, the burthen of Democratic speeches, editorials and the resolutions of State and county conventions, has been in denunciation of the Presidential steal, coupled with the demand for restitution and emphatic assertion the crime shall not be repeated. This has been in great part the political education of the Democratic masses the last three years. No Democratic meeting has been held—no Democratic speech made—hardly an issue of a Democretic paper, without denunciation of the electoral fraud. It logically follows, if it is to be righted, as the question of questions, by whom can it be so well righted as with the honestly elected and defrauded President of 1876 at the head of the ticket. To reach any other conclusion, the Democrats must first unlearn all they have been taught by speech or print since Fraudulent HAYES was inaugurated. The reason TILDEN has the people with him is the logical outcome of three years of vehement and intense denunciation of the great swindle. They have been taught to believe it a personal wrong. Masses of people, as the *American* will admit, pay very little attention to matters of expediency; they leave that for the politicians. But the question with us is this: On grounds of expediency is not TILDEN'S nomination best because of the feeling among the people; it is too deep-seated to be trifled with, and a disregard of it may be attended with some of the results that followed GREELEY'S nomination in 1872, when a hundred thousand Democrats in this State, who voted for BUCKALEW for Governor in October remained away from the polls in November. It is for these reasons we support Gov. TILDEN'S nomination, as not only the right thing in itself but demanded by reasons of the highest expediency.

THE SOUTH FLOURISHING.

The cotton crop for 1879 is over five million bales, the largest ever gathered and at compensating prices. It demonstrates that slave labor is not a necessity and did not produce as much as free labor in the Cotton States; also that employers and employees are getting along in harmony and only require to be let alone. The N. Y. *Sun* in discussing this phase states:

> The South is now raising a larger quantity of its great staple than ever before, and finding a steady market for it at rates about the same as those obtained during the two years from 1858 to 1860, the years when the crop was largest under slave labor. That was the period when slavery was in it fullest development, and when, made arrogant by prosperity, the slaveholding aristocracy were emboldened to array themselves in opposition to the Union because it stood in the way of the extension of their systen. But now, after a long and devastating war, out of which the South came impoverished, and with radical social changes which brought much disorder, we find that it is raising more cotton under free labor than it ever did with slaves. The crop of sugar, too, was last year larger in Louisiana than any crop produced since the war, and nearly as large as that of 1860.
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> These facts prove that the freed negroes are workiug just as peaceably and industriously as they ever did when they were slaves. They show that, spite of all talk to the contrary, employers and employed are getting on very well together, and that the South is attaining greater productivity under free labor than it ever attained under the slave system which it was so anxious to keep. It seems to be settled that, even if he is black, a man who owns himself is a more useful man than a mere chattel whom you inventory along with your other farm stock.

SINCE it has been settled that Cadet WHITTAKER slashed his ears and inflicted other injuries upon himself, we presume Republican journals will cease their groans and turn their attention to regions in the South, where investigating committees never go, and where assertions of cruelty practiced upon the colored race pass unchallenged. This manner of keeping up differences between the races and exciting resentment between sections, seems to monopolize the Republican press, and upon it they depend largely to carry elections. White students at West Points have a hard time getting through, and it is positive cruelty to send black boys to such an institution to run the gauntlet. This opposition to colored cadets is in the blood, and not chargeable to the political predilections of the white students or officers, as the large majority of both are Republican in politics and from Northern States. The mischief is caused by political demagogues, for selfish purposes in aid of the Republican party about election times.

HENRY S. FOOTE, who at one time and another, has made a good deal of political noise in this country, died yesterday at his residence near Nashville. He had been recently appointed Dirictor of the Mint at New Orleans. Gov. FOOTE was about eighty years of age. A Virginian by birth, he studied law in that State, but afterwards removed to Alabama, and then to the neighborhood of Jackson, Miss. He was elected to the United States Senate by the Mississippi Legislature in 1847, and was at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations in that body. He advocated the compromise measures in 1850. In 1851 he defeated JEFFERSON DAVIS in a close and exciting contest for the Gubernatorial office in Mississippi, and resigned his seat in the Senate to become Governor. At the close of this term he removed to California, but returned to Mississippi and settled at Vicksburg in 1858. He at first opposed secession, but served in the Confederate Congress, where he was factious anfi troublesome, making himself especially a thorn in the side of JEFF. DAVIS. After the war he sided with the Radicals, but was always erratic and uncertain in his political action. At one time he was known as "Hangman FOOTE," from a threat he made to play that part for JOHN P. HALE should he be caught in Mississippi.

THE adjournment of Congress on the 31st grows in favor with Senators in the speedy dispatch of business. When it comes to voting money your average Congressman is on the alert. The House yesterday passed the Pension Deficiency bill, appropriating nine millions of dollars, which is another evidence of the depravity of the "Confederate Brigadiers," and on the motion of General CHALMERS of "Fort Pillow fame," a bill was passed giving pensions to the heirs of colored soldiers the same as white soldiers, a little bit of justice the Republicans in their long lease of power never thought of rendering. Evidently the man and brother is becoming of importance, when the "brigadiers" open a road for him to the public treasury. In regard to the passing of any rule to regulate the electoral count, a Washington special describes the difficulty to be as follows: "All the long-headed Republicans and Democrats alike concede that the constitutional methods prescribed do not meet the exigencies of the times, but the fear is that if an Electoral bill is passed some one of the great parties is bound to get cheated. The Democrats were sadly cheated in 1876, and they are a little skittish about trying it on again. The Republicans, too, look upon the matter with considerable trepidation, because, like their adversaries, they fear it may put them to a disadvantage." These are not statesmanlike reasons, and we judge the two houses will yet agree to the joint rule reported by Senator MORGAN, and which he has announced he will call up for action by the Senate this week.

MR. HAYES has appointed General LONGSTREET Minister to Turkey, instead of HORACE MAYNARD, who is coming home to take Mr. KEY'S place as Postmaster General. We have nothing against LONGSTREET having the office: the salary is the main consideration and he needs it. How it will strike the superlatively loyal is another matter. After Stonewall JACKSON, LONGSTREET was the hardest fighter of the Confederacy, and he did more to crimson Gettysburg with Union blood than any other rebel soldier. With MOSBY in China and HILLIARD in Brazil, the Confederates are getting their full share of the good things going in a diplomatic way. All a rebel has to do to get office from HAYES is to confess faith in the Fraud and the saving grace of Republican methods. All things considered these appointments are much better than those given out in the way of bribes and hush money to the Presidential thieves.

THE River and Harbor bill passed the House yesterday, under a suspension of the rules by 179 yeas to 47 nays, and is with only a half hour debate. It appropriates between seven and eight millions dollars, and it was so judiciously dis- of tributed among big rivers and little rivers, that nearly every Congressman got a share for his district. The Ohio River gets $250,000, of which $100,000 is to go to the Davis Island dam, and the remainder for the river from its mouth to its head. The Allegheny gets $20,000 and there is a small appropriation for a survey of the Youghiogheny. Under the loose ideas that obtain in Congress about river improvement appropriations, we suppose nothing will stop this give-and-take system of voting money but a Democratic President in the White House, with the courage to use the veto power as JACKSON and POLK did. Some of these appropriations are as absurd in a national point of view, as would be the improvement of Chartiers' Creek for steamboat navigation.

THERE is a disposition on the part of Congress to ignore the Yellowstone National Park. Sect. Schurz has submitted a letter to the Committee on Appropriations asking for the appointment of two gamekeepers for the preservation of the large game which there make their haunts, including the moose, the elk, and the buffalo. The amount asked to keep up the entire custody of the Yellowstone Park, including the protection of the physical wonders is, but $15,000, and even this sum the committee is disposed to strike out of the bill. In his letter the Secretary states that unless some steps are taken in the matter, the last vestige of the great game of the West will soon have disappeared, and these animals will have no existence twenty years from to-day. The vandalism which is carried on almost unrebuked in the National Park has extended to the great forests of California, and complaints are now before the Secretary of the Interior that some of the finest trees in the primeval forests of the Yosemite are being cut down for lumber and domestic purposes. The Secretary strongly hopes that he will be able to secure such legislation s to put it in his power to prevent this waste, and preserve these great natural wonders for the admiration of future generations.

DURING the past thirty years 6,930,000 emigrants arrived in the United States from abroad, and of this number 4,777,000 were men or boys and 3,153,000 women or girls, the excess of the former being 1,624,000, thus making the ratio between the two sexes almost exactly as three to two. The question now is, whether one-third of the men went back to their own countries while all the women stopped here, or whether one-third of the men found wives on American soil, or whether they died on it as bachelors? They certainly did not do the first, and if the alleged stock of old maids in New England is a veritable entity, then they did not do the second, and we are forced to the conclusion that the number of Benedicts is far larger than has been generally supposed. Another way out of the dilemma is to suppose that the climate and other things have been far more destructive to the men than to the women.

THE Democratic members of the Electoral Commission were as follows: Supreme Judges Field and Clifford, Senators Thurman and Bayard, and Representatives Abbott of Massachusetts, Payne of Ohio, and Hunton of Virginia. Of these four are candidates for President, viz.: Judge Field, Senators Bayard and Thurman, and Representative Payne. Clifford's preference is not known, but Hunton and Abbott are understood to favor Judge Field.

AT IT AGAIN.

Won't Give the Sage of Gramercy Park any Rest.

Precisely How His Name is to be Withdrawn at Cincinnati.

[New York special to Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday.]

A political conference was held here to-day, which was important on account of the caliber of the politicians engaged in it rather than on account of the number. Samuel J. Tilden, W. H. Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee; Wm. Whitney, son-in-law of Henry B. Payne of Ohio, and Speaker Sam Randall were present by arrangement. Bill Scott of Erie was expected to be there, but, much to the disappointment of Mr. Tilden and his friends, failed to put in an appearance. Scott's absence is not attributed to accident or pressure of business, but to a disinclination to ally himself with the Tilden interest at this time. He took enough interest in Tilden's campaign in 1876 to invest $30,000 in it. It is now hinted that he will not only make no further investment in that connection, but will appear in the political arena with a free lance, which may be turned with dire intent against the sly old man of Gramercy.

The situation had to be canvassed without Scott. The position of Mr. Tilden was considered in all its bearings. It was admitted that the necessity for his withdrawal might arise, and that it was better to face the contingency and prepare for it now, so that Tilden might fortify himself and hold enough reserve force to name the man if he should not be able to get the nomination himself. The result of the conference, or rather the first session of the conference, was that Tilden authorized Whitney, Scott and Randall to withdraw his name from the Cincinnati Convention whenever in their judgment it would be proper and judicious to do so. This, it seems, left the impression on the mind of Mr. Whitney that the withdrawal of Tilden was to leave an open field for Payne. The recent Ohio Convention had strengthened the understanding, long prevailing, that Payne was to be Tilden's legatee, if Tilden should fail. The Tilden and Payne interests have been regarded as in close alliance, and it was on this hypothesis that Payne's friends engaged in the conference.

The fire-works, came in subsequently. Whitney was "got rid of," and the conference was resumed with startling results. Tilden, Barnum and Randall put their heads together, and a supplement to the withdrawal program was issued. Tilden agreed that, should his withdrawal become necessary, his influence should be thrown for the nomination of Sam. Randall for President.

When this performance was made known outside the tripartite circle Whitney manifested decided temper, and he was joined by other Democrats in round denunciation of the scheme.

Everything considered, the situation is not a happy one for Tilden. In attempting a two-horse act he is in great danger of being thrown. Sagacious politicians who have been unfriendly to Tilden declare that his throw-and-catch game between Randall and Payne is likely to deprive him of the vote of New York.

Payne has a large and earnest following for President, independent of any alliance with Tilden. The association of the names of Tilden and Payne has been of more value to Tilden than to Payne. Payne has helped Tilden more than Tilden has helped Payne, and the friends of the latter will now make the most of their advantage.

"I Don't Want That Stuff,"

is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitter 19

Eyes Changed.

My daughter's eyes were crooked all her life. Dr. Hartman straightened them in a minute. Myself and family are so much pleased with the result of this great Surgeon's operation that we take this method of showing our gratitude. Everybody having crooked eyes should at once go and have them straightened, as he will remain at the St. Clair Hotel until the 16th of June, when he will positively return to the home office. ADAM WEITZ, No. 20 Main street, Allegheny City.

AMONG THE RUINS.

Scenes at Milton After the Fire.

The Forest Fires Still Raging Fiercely.

MILTON, May 17.—Milton was visited yesterday by not less than 2,500 strangers. Many of the citizens have left and sought shelter in neighboring towns and villages. A quantity of provisions and clothing has come in with every train and more will be here in the morning, yet the supply is by no means equal to the demand. What is needed now, besides provision and clothes, is lumber, for the business people are waiting for such supplies as are necessary for a temporary reconstruction of business places. The *Miltonian*, the oldest paper in the county, will issue an edition on Thursday afternoon. Its editor has ordered presses, type, etc., and will have a building erected during the coming week. Fifty women are at work on clothing in Sunbury. John B. Packer and E. Greenough of Sunbury, have headed subscription lists with $100 each. The report that incendiaries are at work firing the unburnt district is unfounded. A detachment of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, is stationed in the town to protect property.

There was an open-air prayer meeting yesterday, Rev. Torrence, of Philadelphia, officiating. The only church standing, the Episcopal, is a small structure and entirely unsuited for religious purposes. The loss by very careful calculation, is estimated at $1,512,965. The insurance foot up $600,000. For thirty miles in all directions smoke is so thick that it looks like the haze of an Indian summer. The only hotel left is the Gresh House. A temporary postoffice has been erected. The railroad companies are furnishing passes to all families who desire to leave town.

The merchants are determined to rebuild. Murray, Dougal & Co., of the car works think they will rebuild. Their insurance will reach $75,000. All the canal bridges from the car works to Mahoning street were destroyed. The Broadway bridge was rebuilt by 9 A. M. Saturday. The Burgess has worked indefatigably, and is the right man in the right place. Another detachment of the Twelfth Regiment has just arrived. They come from Sunbury to relieve those who have been on duty since the flames were conquered. At twelve o'clock to-night the area covered presents a dark appearance. The military company is patrolling the streets. There is no doubt that the Brown, Haag and Goodlander blocks will be rebuilt.

PHILADELPHIA'S MITE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Another relief meeting for the Milton sufferers was held to-day in the Mayor's office and a committee was appointed to solicit contributions. The amount collected is $9,000.

THE BURNING FORESTS.

BRICKSBURY, N. J., May 17.—Fires are still raging about us. The sun and sky are obscured and the air stifling. The flames are fierce about Cedar Ridge and Kettle Creek. The Protestant churches had special prayers yesterday for rain. At Posts the station house and barn and four cattle were burned on Saturday night. Devastation is great in Cumberland and Atlantic counties. Railroad men report great ravages by fire among the vineyards of the German population of the county. The loss is very heavy. Yesterday afternoon the residents of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove were startled by the intelligence that the forest fires had reached the gates of these summer cities. Sparks and cinders, some very large, shot up from the burning woods. The fire departments of both places turned out and saved the house from the flying sparks, while the citizens successfully fought the flames in the woods by back fires aided by the change of wind. It is reported the flames destroyed everything in and about Hammonton, Ellwood and Egg Harbor. The atmosphere is so thick with smoke that it is difficult to breathe. The vineyard country from here to Great Egg Harbor is totally destroyed. The people have given up all hopes. They are prostrated by their efforts in fighting the flames and helpless with despair.

"The Barrens" in Chester county, Pa., are ablaze and much property has been destroyed.

BASON SPRINGS, May 17.—The Prospect Mountain House on Lake George was destroyed by the forest fires this afternoon, the fire extending through the forest to Colwell village where the Fort William Henry Hotel is situated, and fears are entertained for the safety of the village. The inhabitants are fighting the fire.

WASHINGTON.

Wm. A. Stone, Esq., After McCormick's Place.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1880.

Judge Williams of Tioga county, and Wm. A. Stone, late of the same place, now of Pittsburgh, are here to make a raid on McCormick's place as United States District Attorney in the interest of the latter, and will call on Hayes and Devens to-morrow to tell them that McCormick is a Grant man and ought to slide.

SENATOR GORDON RESIGNS.

Ex-Governor Brown Appointed His Successor and Accepts.

ATLANTA, May 19.—Senator John B. Gordon has sent in his resignation to the Governor as United States Senator to take effect immediately. The Governor accepted the resignation and will appoint his successor to-morrow.

In his letter he assigned as the principal reasons for taking this step weariness of life, after twenty years service, and a desire to attend to his private affairs.

NASHVILLE, May 19.—Ex-Governor Jos. Brown, of Georgia, who is here received a dispatch to-night announcing his appointment to the United States Senate from Georgia vice Senator Gordon, resigned. Brown accepts.

Indians on the War Path.

TUCSON, ARIZONA, May 19.—A curier arrived from old camp Grant, sixty miles north of Tucson, and states Eskimisen, the Chief of the old San Carlos Indians, now at that place, has warned the whites on San Pedro to leave for safety as there is a large band of hostile Indians in the neighborhood who have left for San Carlos on the war path. Nine prospectors are known to have been killed and five more are reported killed. Settlers and prospectors have left the district and are coming to Tucson.

State Medical Society.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

ALTOONA, May 19.—The State Medical Society met to-day. Two hundred delegates are present. Twenty members from Allegheny county are in attendance as delegates to-night. Dr. Nebinger, the President, delivered his valedictory. Subject: "Medical Education."

Paralized for Five Years.

Mr. Samuel Hough's son, of No. 71 Carlisle alley, Allegheny City, was paralized on his left side for five years. Dr. Hartman is treating him with one of his improved appliances, and the result is most gratifying. We are convinced that where a cure is possible he can affect it. He will remain at the St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh, to the 16th of June. This will give all cripples, curable, a change of being treated.

SAMUEL HOUGH.

A GREAT FARCE.

Alleged Boat Race at Washington Yesterday.

Lays the "Sick" Man Out Without an Effort.

anuck Makes a Speech Denouncing Riley—Time 36:49 3-10.

al Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
INGTON, May 19.—The greatest l fraud of the kind ever perpetrae American people was the pre- oat race of to-day. About one thousand spectators, some of ad come hundreds of miles, assemon the Potomac river course to Hanlan and Courtney row. preparations had been made for utest than any one that irred probably in the world. The ad been surveyed at the cost of a $1,000 and staked off with flags l at every quarter of a mile, an thing. Hanlan took the lead at and soon gained several lengths. turned around once or twice to w far Hanlan was ahead of l finally when he reached the flag, stopped short, turned about ly paddled back to his boat house, lisappointment of Hayes and his who were in the Referee's boat as he hundred thousand spectators places on the crafts upon the and who lined the shore whole length of the course. y pretended to be sick, but believes he was, and hold that he ly an inferior oarsman to Hanlan ral and physical coward. Dis- depicted on every countenance sult of the fiasco. Hanlan came flying colors, being carried into ouse after having rowed the course and applauded throng. This evening Hanlan enaded at Willard's Hotel and er thanking the people of Washfor their courtesy that he would ey although he was no gentleman, rowed over the course in front of ring the race. Mayor Liddell was d with the results, and says this urtney. He thinks Hanlan can beat d. George Weisgerber of Wheeling, here to-day, challenged Jno. A. y of Portland, Maine, to row him r Lake, Boston, June 12th, for side, Weisgerber to have $150 for s.

[By Associated Press.]
HINGTON, May 19.—At 6:45 this , the long debated question was ettled, and Edward Hanlan had he title of champion oarsman of a. The great race, if it may be a race, occupied just 36 minutes .3-10 seconds by the computation of ficial time-keeper, though three s less was claimed by the parties the referee's boat. At 5:45 P. ie Gedney, having on board Referee Judges, time-keeper, newspaper representatives and re or more of distinguished including Secretaries Sherman and son, Postmaster General Key and ies of their families, drew up to the g point immediately after the gun was fired as a signal for the get ready.

THE START.

ie gave, the cautionary "Are you " and three seconds after "Go," sent the men away on a beautiful Courtney's oars seemed to catch a in advance of his opponent, with a sturdy, even grip the water sent his boat ly in front. For the first half e he pulled eighteen strokes, or at te of thirty-six, to the minute, while n was timed 41. Before Courtney illed ten strokes, however, Hanlan rerhauled him and each succeeding sent his boat further to the fore. At st flag making one-eighth of a mile the start, clear water could just be etween the stern of his boat and the f Courtney's. At this point Courtrned to look over his shoulder, and tly realized that he was beaten, as ddenly dropped his stroke to thirty ook his head to some one on the se's boat who had shouted to him to saying,

"IT ISN'T IN ME."

lan also eased up and pulling steadithirty-two strokes to the minute d the gap as he pleased. All the interthe race was gone when Hanlan ed the three-quarter flag, fully ten as in advance. At the first mile he ulling thirty-one strokes to the minnd leading by fully fifteen boat ns, Courtney laboring unsteadily at twenty-eight, and frequently casting pairing glance over his shoulder. Soon passing the mile flag, Courtney ed rowing and removed his handkerdipped it in the water and replaced his head, repeating the operation a lozen times during the next mile. His ng, which at the start was faultless, me more and more erratic, and three e six flags from the half mile to the nile point where either brushed by his or run over directly by his boat.

COURTNEY STOPS ROWING.

nlan reached the two mile flag in 13 ites and 31¾ seconds, just one-eighth mile in advance of Courtney, who ed finally three eighths of a mile the turn, or two and one-eighth s from the start and turned his boat, d leisurely back over the course and unbarked at his quarters at the mac boat house. Hanlan pulled on to urning stake and squared away for the h in 17 minutes and 54 seconds from start. On the way home Hanlan ually overhauled Courtney and the sands upon the shore and upon the s and steamers which lined the course, knowing that courtney had not turned stake boat, imagined the race was still batable issue and rent the air with rs for their respective favorites. Hanhowever, soon passed Courtney, and ed leisurely to the last eighth of the se, when in response to the blowing histles, and cheers from thousands of tators, he quickened to a forty stroke, exhibited a splendid burst of speed to finish, which he reached in 36 minutes 49 3-10 seconds from the time of start-

HANLAN AWARDED THE RACE.

ulling up to the Referee's boat Hanlan awarded the race by the referee and ially congratulated. Hanlan then ced his way through the scores of mers and river craft of every descrip- and reached his quarters at the Anal- boat house, where he was received id the wildest demonstrations of de- t, lifted bodily from his boat and carl up on the shoulders of his enthusiasfriends into the boat house.

tiley, who was at the start prepared to er the race if either Courtney or Hanfailed to appear, started down the outer e of the course a few seconds before the rd was given, and rowed nearly the ire course in front of Hanlan, reasing his speed to about eighth of a mile, turning Hanlan's stake and rowing back to the Potomac boat-house, where he disembarked with Courtney. Many people along the course who had not seen the start, supposed from this that Riley was in the race and was winning a great victory over the little Canadian.

HANLAN SERENADED AND MAKES A SPEECH.

On returning to his hotel this evening, Hanlan was serenaded and, in response to calls for a speech, expressed his gratitude for the many kindnesses he had received at the hands of the Washington people during his stay. He said that he came here to row a race and he very much regretted that the opportunity had not been given him to do so. In conclusion he referred to Riley's having gone on the course and rowed over part of it in front of the contestants, denouncing him as no gentleman. He said that if Riley wanted to row with him tomorrow or a year hence, for $10, or for $10,000, he should be ready to meet him.

HANLAN AND RILEY TO ROW.

As both Hanlan and Riley have expressed themselves anxious for a race the citizens have subscribed a purse, and at a late hour this evening definitely arranged a race between Hanlan and Riley to take place on Wednesday, May 26th, over the same course, rowed to-day by Hanlan and Courtney. Two-thirds of the purse goes to the winner, and one-third to the other contestant.

VIEW OF THE RACE IN PITTSBURGH.

In the city there was a great deal of interest manifested in the race. After the evening papers were on the streets, crowds began to assemble in front of the various newspaper officers where the reports of the progress of the race were bulletined. For a time the streets around the Western Union office were very lively. After the announcement of the start a number of bets were made on the result. Courtney was offered at 80 to 100. Several men said that if the race came off Courtney would win and they put their money up on this basis. When the news of the victory of Hanlan came in there was more or less disappointment. Nearly everybody said "I told you so," but still there was a general feeling of regret that the Union Springs man had not crossed the line first. Eph. Morris was in the office of THE POST to hear the news and he took Hanlan's winning, as a matter of course. He expected it from the start but had no bets on the race.

Within five minutes after the arrival of the result, the streets were deserted by the crowds. The people went home to talk it over and to tell their children to never bet on boat races. The betting here was light and the odds were about 100 to 40.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Beaconsfield on the Defeat of His Party.

Famine Stricken Hungarians Feeding on Grass, Nettles and Mushrooms.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 19.—The *Times* this morning in an editorial on the Fortune Bay dispute, says: "The party, and to a great extent the statesmen who were originally responsible for the treaty of Washington, are now again in power in this country, and will not shrink from the task of amending it where they may see need for amendment. The rights conferred by the treaty, whether on American or British fishermen, are, as Secretary Evarts contends, not exclusive, but common. The agreement suggested by Secretary Evarts that contracting parties should, by some joint action adopt regulations protecting fisheries, would at any rate prevent future controversy, nor need there be any insuperable obstacle to an amicable adjustment of the present dispute.

LORD BEACONSFIELD SPEAKS.

Four hundred and fifty noblemen and gentlemen were present at the meeting of the Conservatives at the Bridgewater House to-day, including Lords Salisbury and Camarvon, Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Cross. Lord Beaconsfield after having expressed the hope that the proceedings would be regarded as strictly private, referred to the sudden change in the position of the parties, but he saw no reason to despair. There were already signs of encouragement. If the Conservatives were true to their principles, he looked forward to their return to power at no distant period. He expressed surprise that Gladstone after his repeated expression of desire to retire from political controversy, should accept two posts. Lord Beaconsfield denied that he ever intended to resign the Premiership. He recommended that the Conservatives maintain the attitude of dignified opposition. To a certain extent Radicalism for the present was triumphant, but nothing would induce him to believe that its success would be permanent. He attributed the defeat of the Conservatives to a desire for a change. He considered it impossible for the present Ministry with its discordant elements to last long.

Trickett, the Australian oarsman, and Hanlan, are expected to meet on the Thames in October.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, May 19.—The famine in North Hungary is increasing. Fourteen hundred persons at Szinna, Comital and Zemplin have no other food but grass, nettles and Mushrooms. Troops of emigrants are leaving the country. The government has ordered the authorities to stop the emigration, and the police have arrested some emigrants.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 19.—A correspondent learns upon trustworthy authority that Germany intends to increase her naval force on the eastern Asiatic station as soon as the relations between Russia and China assume a more grave aspect.

Increasing Use of Compound Oxygen by Physicians.

A large and steadily increasing number of intelligent physicans in all parts of the country are using Compound Oxygen in Chronic cases which they have not been able to cure with ordinary remedies. Writes one: "I shall make the Oxygen Treatment a prominent feature in my practice, for I *have tested it sufficiently to satisfy me of its merits.*" Says another: "I do know that my patient is a *hundred per cent. better*, and is gaining rapidly. His left lung was *almost consolidated*, but *is now free except in one small spot.*" Another physician who used it in his own case says: "I was relieved, the first time I used it, of a *very severe catarrh trouble*; and *my lung trouble promises to be a thing of the past.*" Writes another: "I am thoroughly convinced that the Compound Oxygen *is what we need in a vast army of Chronic Diseases.*" We could give columns of extracts from our correspondence with physicians who are using this new treatment, all of the same tenor, if you wish to know what Compound Oxygen is, and what it cures, send for our Treatise on its Nature, Action and Results. *It will be mailed free.* DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

What is the Use

of being afraid to have an eye straightened? I fretted for years over a crooked eye, and one minute in Dr. Hartman's hands, without pain, made it perfectly straight. If your eyes are crossed, go at once to Dr. Hartman and have them operated upon, and be done with your silent fretting.

JOHN E. JOHNSTON,
2213 Sarah street, S. S., Pittsburgh.

YESTERDAY'S CONVENTIONS.

First Day's Proceedings of the Illinois Convention.

Test Vote Showing a Large Majority In Favor of Grant.

Minnesota Instructs for Windom, Her Favorite Son.

Nebraska Republicans Anti-Grant and Virginia Conservatives Favorable to Field.

A Split in the California Workingmen's Convention.

THE ILLINOIS CONVENTION.

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

FIRST BLOOD FOR GRANT.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., May 19—The city is overwhelmed with visitors to the State Convention. There was the largest attendance ever known on similar occasions. As but six hundred visitor's tickets could be issued thousands were unable to gain admission to the hall of the House of Representatives. The members of the State Central Committee who distributed these tickets were besieged all day. The corridors of the State House were pressed with an anxious throng, vainly seeking to gain admission. All the Congressional districts except the first three held conventions during the forenoon to select members of the Committee on Credentials. In several districts delegates were also selected. The Convention was called to order promptly at noon by Hon. A. M. Jones, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. Robert Nourse of Springfield. The call was read by Daniel Shepard, Secretary of the Committee. Mr. Jones spoke briefly, saying the Republicans had reason to be proud of success in this State, and he felt certain whatever this Convention should do, the Republicans of this State would heartily endorsed. [Applause.] Mr. Jones then nominated Gen. Green B. Raum, Commissoner of Internal Revenue, as temporary Chairman. No other nomination was made and Gen. Raum was unanimously elected.

General Raum on taking the chair made a long speech, urging harmony. Referring to the Cooke county contests, he said the 600 delegates whose seats were uncontested were the judges to decide, and the minority must respect their decision else there would be an end to all party organization. The minority could not rule and must submit to the will of the majority.

General Raum's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. When he mentioned the name of John Sherman, there was considerable applause which was greatly increased when he spoke of Senator Blaine, but when Grant's name was finally mentioned there was an outburst of applause that lasted several minutes, and was renewed again and again. Temporary secretaries were then chosen.

FIRST BLOOD FOR GRANT.

Dr. Robbin's of Adams, moved to admit all the members of both contesting delegations from Cooke county, who had been assigned seats in the galleries, to seats on the floor. After some debate Bull of Lasalle, offered a resolution as a substitute, providing that all the Congressional districts but the first three in which there are contests, be called on to name one member of the Committee on Credentials. A motion to table both the motion and resolution was defeated by a decisive vote. Further debate followed, Messrs Logan, Jones, Edsall making short addresses. Louis Schaffner of Cooke, asked to be heard a moment, and much confusion followed loud calls being made for the previous question. A motion was made to adjourn to four P. M Mr. Logan asked leave to introduce a resolution and after considerable confusion the resolution was read as follows.

Resolved, That all contesting delegations to the Convention shall pledge themselves to accept and abide by the decision of this Convention in relation to such contest as a condition precedent to having their claims to seats in the Convention considered.

A motion to postpone action on the resolution till four o'clock this afternoon, was made when Hon. O. H. Wright of Boone, a Blaine man, insisted on his motion to adjourn. The chair was unable to decide on a *viva voce* vote, and a roll of counties omitting Cook and Green was called, resulting—ayes, 248; noes, 349. The result was received with loud applause. The motion to table the resolutions of Senator Logan was voted down by a decisive vote and the resolution was then promptly adopted, after which the Convention adjourned to five o'clock this evening.

THE COOK COUNTY CONTEST.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention at two o'clock the Committee on Credentials met and organized by the election of Louis Ellsworth as Chairman. All the counties presented credentials except when contested. The Palmer House delegation presented their credentials, and when the Farwell delegation presented theirs, Mr. Chews objected because they had not complied with the resolution adopted in the Convention requiring them to abide by the decision of the Convention. After a lengthy debate, during which much feeling was developed, by a vote of 9 to 8, the Chair not voting, the delegations were required to make the pledge. The committee representing the Farwell hall delegates asked until 8 p. m. to consult, which was granted, and the committee adjourned till that hour. The Convention convened at five o'clock and requested the Committee on Credential to report the names of uncontested delegates. It being stated, the committee would not be able to report for an hour or more, the Convention took a recess till 8 o'clock.

The Convention convened at 8 o'clock. After some delay the Committee on Credentials reported a list of delegates from all the counties except Cooke and Greene, which was adopted and the persons named therein delegated to be members of the Convention, which then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE BENEFIT OF TO-DAYS WORK.

During the session of the Convention to-day there has been much less confusion that there usually is in such large gatherings, and no bad feeling was exhibited though it was evident there may be an eruption at any moment. The vote on the question of adjournment in the afternoon seems regarded as a pretty fair test of Grant's strength outside of Cooke county, showing a majority of 101 a little less than his supporters previously claimed. Senator Logan's presence on the floor as a delegate which is a new feature in Illinois politics occasions considerable comment. The Committee on Credentials re-assembled at eight o'clock, and took up the Greene county contract with a good prospect of being in session all night. It is now thought that the Convention may last over until Friday. The Farwell Hall delegates met this evening and decided in its report not to accept the pledge to abide by the decision of the Convention.

GREENE COUNTY CONTEST DIVIDED.

The Committee on Credentials settles the Greene county contest by admitting both four Grant and four Blaine delegates and giving each a half vote. The Committee found that there were contesting delegations from four precincts in this County Convention, and the sides being equally divided, separated and each held a Convention in different parts of the same room at the same time. The decision of the Committee is satisfactory to both delegations. The Committee adjourned till eight o'clock to-morrow morning, when the consideration of the Cook county contest will be resumed. Since the previous report the Farwell Hall delegation has adopted a resolution to be presented to the Committee to-morrow protesting against the right of the Committee to impose any such test as the pledge required without hearing the statement of their case, but declaring their fealty to the Republican party and Republican principles, and expressing a determination to support the nominees of the Chicago Convention, relying upon being fairly treated by the State Convention.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

SENATOR WINDOM THE CHOICE OF THE CONVENTION.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTTA, May 19—The Republican State Convention met in the Opera House at noon to-day. A temporary organization was effected by electing Wm. H. Yale of Winona, as chairman, and Chas. W. Johnson Secretary. Committees were appointed on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Resolutions, and an adjournment was had until 2:30 o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at 2:30, when the temporary officers were made permanent. The Committee on Credentials reported, and a committee was appointed to select delegates to Chicago, and presidential electors.

The committee soon reported and the Committee on Resolutions then reported a series of resolutions containing the following:

Resolved, That it is with pride that the Republican party of Minnesota present the name of William Windom as candidate for President, who would harmonize all the factions and sections of the country and insure Republican success in the contest of 1880, and the delegation to Chicago selected by this convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable efforts to secure his nomination as the first choice of the Republicans of Minnesota.

A resolution declaring James G. Blaine second choice of the convention was tabled by a decisive vote. An anti-third-term resolution was sent to the Committee on Resolutions and not reported. The Convention adjourned at five o'clock. Interviews with delegates indicate Blaine is second choice of all but three; one of these is for Grant, one for Sherman and one for Edmunds.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF THE CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The Democratic State Convention met at Oakland at 12 M. Samuel M. Wilson was chosen temporary Chairman. The contested delegates were settled by the chair ruling to readmit only those who had certificates from County Committees. Adjourned till 5 P. M. to admit the report of the Committee on Credentials. The Democratic Convention at Oakland tonight adopted the report of the Committee on Credentials which admitted the Saratoga Hall delegation in the Tenth Senatorial District and San Mateo delegation as appointed by the County Committee after appointing the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. The convention adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

KEARNEY'S CROWD.

A SPLIT IN THE WORKINGMENS CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 19.—In the Workingmen's Convention to-day a communication from Dennis Kearney was read in favor of sending delegates to the National Greenback Labor Convention. After a warm discussion, lasting nearly all day, the Convention by a vote of 55 to 42 adopted the communication as the sense of the Convention. The motion to adjourn prevailed at 4 P. M., although the vote was clearly to the contrary and most of the city delegates with the country members retired. The remainder organized as the majority of the Convention holding that adjournment was not carried. Some discussion took place, which showed that there was no general desire to split the Convention, and the meeting adjourned to meet with the whole Convention in the evening. That portion of the Convention which retired at four o'clock adjournment represents the interest in favor of a bargain with the Democracy while those who remained endorsed Kearney's proposition to affiliate with the Greenbackers. A warm time is probable this evening, as the delegates expect to drum up enough absentees to carry their point.

VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVES.

JUDGE FIELD THE PROBABLE CHOICE OF THE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., May 19.—The Conservative State Convention met in the Richmond Theatre and was called to order by J. T. Lovell, Chairman of the State Committee. Dr. W. D Duisenberry was elected temporary Chairman, and at the close of a short address a recess was taken.

At three o'clock the Convention was again called to order. The Committee on credentials reported a full representation present, with no contests. H. C. Allen of Shenandoah, was chosen permanent President and the Convention adourned until 8 P. M.

At the night session delegates at large were elected. The Convention was still in session at 12:30 o'clock. Delegates to Cincinnati will doubtless go uninstructed. It is claimed the majority of the delegation have a preference for Judge Field as a nominee of the National Convention.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

ANTI-GTANT MAJORITY IN THE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The *Tribune's* special from Nebraska states that the Republican Convention met at Columbus and was called to order at 7 o'clock this evening by J. W. Danes, Chairman of the State Central Committee. G. W. Collins was made temporary Chairman. Committees were appointed as usual. There is an anti-Grant majority in the Convention, and the probabilities are for Blaine.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS OPPOSED TO INSTRUCTIONS.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19.—About one-third of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention have arrived, and almost unanimously favor an uninstructed delegation to Cincinnati. A resolution to that effect will be offered in the convention to-morrow.

DAKOTA FOR WINDOM.

ST. PAUL, May 19.—The Dakota Republican Convention was held at Farmer to-day and chose H. C. McCoy and Porter Warner delegates to the Chicago Convention. They are for Windom, if he has any chance, otherwise for Blaine.

Women Never Think!

If the crabbed old batchelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false. 17

A Beautiful Neck.

Michial Scandlar's daughter always suffered from enlarged glands of the neck (Scrofula.) Dr. Hartman is the only Physician that ever could give her any relief. Since under his treatment she is improving rapidly; will soon be quite well.

Liberty street, twixed Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

Dr. Hartman can be consulted at the St. Clair Hotel to the 10th of June.

LUCKY ONES.

Supervisor Murdock's Appointment of Census Enumerators.

List of Appointments for Allegheny County.

Enumerators in Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, Indiana and Somerset Counties.

The Department of the Interior at Washington have forwarded to Supervisor John H. Murdock specimen blanks to be used by the enumerators in making the census returns. They contain the questions to be asked at every house. At each residence visited the names and number of inmates will be asked, whether they are white or colored, their ages, etc. The census year begins on the 1st of June, 1879, and ends May 31, 1880. Children born since June 1, 1880, will be omitted from the returns, and members of families who have died since that date will be included. The enumerators will begin their work on Tuesday, 1st prox., must complete it in thirty days and will receive two and one-fourth cents for each name recorded. Following is the list of appointments for Allegheny county:

ALLEGHENY CITY.

First ward—1st p., J. Washington; 2nd p., Thomas W. Campbell; 3rd p., William L. Braun.
Second ward—1st p., John McIntyre, Jr.; 2nd p., J. A. Evans; 3rd p., Samuel Dilworth; 4th p., Isaac N. Ross.
Third ward—1st p., David L. Smittth, 2nd p., S. R. Walker; 3rd p., John K. Brown; 4th p., Joseph Hofrichter; 5th p., Henry Hauck.
Fourth ward—1st p., John Dalzell; 2nd p., John Fielding; 3rd p., James Archibald; 4th and 5th p., Henry B. Meese; 6th p., Victor Zeringer.
Fifth ward—1st and 3d p., Frank R. Fleck; 2nd p., James Nichol; 4th p., W. S. Caldwell.
Sixth ward—1st p., R. Rapp; 2nd p., William Gerber; 3rd p., John E. Rees.
Seventh ward—Frank Hoff.
Eighth ward—Gottleib Fischer.
Ninth ward—David D. Davis, Sr.
Tenth ward—John T. Brown.
Eleventh ward—Joseph A. Langfitt.
Twelfth ward—John McKeown.
Thirteenth ward—John Hoedle.

BOROUGHS.

Bellevue—James M. East
Beltzhover, West Liberty and Knoxville, William Haas.
Braddock—Dr. W. A. Sandles.
Chartiers—W. L. Nixon,
Etna—Henry Ochse.
Elizabeth—D. W. McBryar.
Glenfield borough and Aleppo and Neville townships—Rev. W. M. Hyde.
Mansfield—Daniel Boden.
Millvale—Andrew McF. Johnston.
McKeesport — First ward, Thomas J. Gist; Second ward, James Harrison; Third ward, Geo. W. Canfield.
Sewickly—J. M. Douglas.
Sharpsburg—H. F. Dunham.
Tarentum—Carroll D. Evans.
Verona—J. A. McConnell.

TOWNSHIPS.

West Bellevue and Kilbuck — Joseph Dean.
West Elizabeth—Henry Lowther.
Baldwin 1st precinct, J. S. Hillman; 2d p., H. B. Wightman.
Chartiers—William M. Grace.
Crescent and Moon—W. S. Deemer.
Collier and Scott—Henry Bockstoce.
East Deer—Charles Ulinger.
Elizabeth, 1st and 2d p., F. T. Westbay; 3d and 4th p., David Nichols.
Fawn—A. E. Martin.
Findley—J. W. Guy.
Franklin—Thomas G. Richey.
Forward—P. A. Lytle.
Harrison—Harry H. White
Hampton—William W. McKee.
Indiana—William Young.
Jefferson—1st and 3d p., Andrew B. Huffman; 2 p., A. A. Work.
Lincoln—W. P. Phillips.
Lower St. Clair—John Ubinger.
Marshall—George Neely.
Mifflin—1 p., John G. Effner; 2 p., Jos. Hampson. 3 p., James McDonald.
McCandless—Samuel Wallace.
North Fayette—J. C. Marks.
North Versailles—A. J. Young.
O'Hara—J. B. Beatty.
Ohio—David Duff.
Patton—John Scott.
Penn—Joseph Hughey.
Pine—Ebenezer W. Kidd.
Plum—George C. Patterson.
Reserve—W. H. Stimple.
Richland—David S. Dickson.
Robinson and Stowe—M. S. Phillips.
Ross—W. T. Moorhead.
Sewickley and Leet—William Miller.
Shaler—H. W. Ferguson.
Snowden—T. M. Walker.
South Fayette—Joseph Boyce.
Springdale and Harman—C. P. Illig.
Sterritt—James D. Carothers.
Union—William Cartright.
Upper St. Clair—J. Frank Murray.
Versailles and South Versailles—David Auld.
West Deer—Robert Herron.
Wilkins—W. H. Thompson.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—1st p., Joseph Miller Clark; 2nd p., Chas. S. Smith; 3rd p., N. Coffin.
Second ward—1st and 2nd p., Dr. R. S. Glen; 3rd p., Thomas D. Miller.
Third ward—1st p., Emil A. Schoeb; 2nd p., William Turner.
Fourth ward—1st p., John U. Gill; 2nd and 3rd p., James C. Duffy.
Fifth ward—1st and 2nd p., John H. Pender; 3rd p.; James McGuire.
Sixth ward—1st and 4th p., E. M. Banks; 2nd p., John L. Hamilton; 3rd p., Edward G. Jenkins; 5th p., W. P. Clinton.
Seventh ward—1st p., Robert W. Moorhead; 2nd p., Charles T. Dalgleish; 3rd p., Benjamin F. Asper.
Eighth ward—1st and 2nd p., Geo. H. Kuhn; 3d and 4th p., Alexander Seanor.
Ninth ward—1st and 2nd p., W. J. Evans; 3d p., Charles Kuhn.
Tenth ward—1st p., Thos. F. Carroll; 2nd p., P. C. Hammer.
Eleventh ward—1st p., Robert King; 2nd p., George Dickson; 3rd and 4th p., Allen Patterson.
Twelfth ward—1st p., W. M. Duncan; 2nd and 3rd p., John D. Littell; 4th p., H. W. Smith.
Thirteenth ward—1st p., Herman Dittig; 2nd p., W. J. A. Ingram; 3rd and 4th p., M. E. Harrison.
Fourteenth ward—1st p., Ralph L. Reed; 3rd and 4th p., John G. Lose; 2nd and 5th p., John C. Barr.
Fifteenth ward—1st p., D. S. Blackburn, 2nd p., James H. Sheppard; 3d p., John A. Connelly.
Sixteenth ward—1st p., William McCracken; 2nd and 3d p., George W. Allison; 4th and 5th p., William C. Barr.
Seventeenth ward—1st and 2nd p., Claude Jones; 3rd and 4th p., Samuel Claney; 5th and 6th p., John G. Boyd.
Eighteenth ward—C. R. Leonhauser.
Nineteenth ward—1st p., James Bryar, Jr.; 2nd p., C. William Gernert; 3d p., Daniel A. Berlin.
Twentieth ward—1st and 2nd p., John G. Curtis; 3d p., John Fullwood.
Twenty-first ward—1st p., J. T. Lindsay; 2nd and 4th p., Isaac O. McMinn; 3rd p., D. C. Shaw.
Twenty-second ward—1st p., John B. Hessin; 2nd and 3rd p., B. A. Stoney.
Twenty-third ward—W. L. Wiley.
Twenty-fourth ward—Louis O. Webb.
Twenty-fifth ward—1st p., Joseph W. Call; 2nd and 3rd p., Mark Burke.
Twenty-sixth ward—1st p., William N. Jarrett; 2nd p., Louis Plank; 3rd p., S. M. Duvall; 4th p., T. M. Stewart.
Twenty-seventh ward—A. C. Jarrett.
Twenty-eighth ward—1st and 2nd p., Harry D. Patch; 3rd p., E. P. Douglass.
Twenty-ninth ward—1st p., B. N. McCoy, Jr., 2nd p., M. F. Jackson.
Thirtieth ward—1st p., Samuel Tate; 2nd p., William H. Barker.
Thirty-first ward—Andrew Binder.
Thirty-second ward—1st p., Jacob Soffel; 2nd p., P. N. Pearson.
Thirty-third ward—P. J. Heisel.
Thirty-fourth ward—J. F. Minick,
Thirty-fifth ward—James Martin.
Thirty-sixth ward—T. T. Donehoo.

ADJOINING COUNTIES.

PARTIAL LIST OF ENUMERATORS IN THE EIGHT DISTRICT.

Prof. Howard Miller, Supervisor of the Eighth Census District has made up a partial list of enumerators in his district. Below we give the names for the adjoining counties. Blair and Bedford counties are also in the district. Several other counties are not yet filled up completely. This will be promptly attended to. The local papers will be furnished with complete lists during the week.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Daniel H. Pershing, Thomas Buttermore, C. S. Beaty, Samuel G. Smutz, C. W. Richards, John B. Sterling, W. M. Jones, Samuel C. Johnson, Henry McClay, Pierson Coope, H. A. Witt, John D. Reese, Francis M. Cunningham, L. Z. Burningham, J. T. Brightwell and James Wiggins.

GREENE COUNTY.

Jacob Tustin, J. M. Church, W. H. Areford, T. B. Lincoln, Gilpin South, Joseph A. Jugram, Jefferson Dye, Rhinehart Morris, J. G. Hunt, H. L. Ingram, S. P. Allen, Lewis Brown, H. K. Barb, Joseph W. Stewart, John H. Smith, Thomas Hay, C. C. Chambers, John McNeely, Jacob I. Smith, David A. Spragg and John S. Lemley.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Daniel Lober, Jr., J. A. Clauson, Josiah McDowell, L. J. Kelly, Saml. Tarr, Silas McCormick, Andrew Grove, Robert Ingram, Joseph D. Orr, Levi Cline, J. Wakefield, A. J. Maxwell, Jesse Hunter, A. A. Logan, R. A. Hope, D. L. Snyder, J. C. Morrow, Albert M. Given, A. B. McGrew, John A. McQuilkin, Amos Elsaman, E. J. Bricker, Hiram Mitchell, Alex. Eicher, Wm. M. Felton, John H. Johnson, Wm. Burd, S. H. Luther, John P. Douglass, J. L. Jones, H. S. Hepler, J. W. McConnell, L. D. Warnock, John M. Smith, G. D. Albert, R. S. Elder, George, W. Hankey, E. B. McClellan.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Fanny W. Nixon, Margaret Fair, David Boyd, A. J. Watterson, Hance Ferguson, John E. Elrick, P. M. Hodge, David H. Tomb, James T. Donahue, H. P. Kelly, A. T. Weaver, J. W. Smouse, Wm. H. Luttman, James M. Miller, S. C. Thompson, G. W. Brady, Robert C. Robinson, Wm. L. Buchanan, David Stear, R. H. McCormick, Jonas Sylvis, Aaron Brougher, John McCollough, Francis Laird.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Orville A. Ross, H. H. Walker, J. R. Boose, Frank Forney, D. W. Border, David Fuller, Harvey Hay, U. M. Husel, Wm. P. Hay, J. B. O'Connor, J. H. Gardner, A. W. Barnam, A. S. Hevy, A. C. Moore, Alex. Benford, J. M. Berkley, Wm. Bohn, David J. Shaffer, W. H. Barnhart, Simon Groff, O. W. Williamson, U. S. Weller, C. J. Miller, Geo. W. Benford, Simon S. Martz, C. D. Spangler, A. D. Gnagy, Alfred N. Snyder.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest from Neighboring Towns.

CITIZENS of Reu City, in the oil region, are rapidly building up their town which was swept away by fire some days ago.

THE decrease in production in the oil regions this month will be about 25 per cent. from the production of any three or four months preceding.

THE coal operators about Sharpsville, Mercer county, have reduced the price of mining from 80 cents to 65 cents per ton. The miners have agreed to accept a reduction of ten cents. At present many of the mines are closed.

THE enormous loss of rigs and tanks throughout the oil field will make a market for building lumber which cannot readily be supplied, and it is safe to say that it will be months before all the wells will be started up again.

THE old Kinnear block and other buildings in Franklin were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. W. A. Cooper, N. P. Miller, A. Y. Findlay, Frank Swift and Ruth Breeden were the principal losers, though most of them had their property insured.

ANDREW J. ALDRIDGE died at Steubenville yesterday. The deceased was the son of Thomas Aldridge and was born in Allegheny City, Pa., February 9th, 1847. He came to Steubenville with his parents in 1860, and was employed in the Jefferson Iron works.

S. W. FOWLER was found dead in bed at Steubenville, yesterday. He was full cousin to Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, and was born in West Middleton, Pa., January 2d, 1818, and was therefore in the 63d year of his age. One of his brothers lives at Beaver Falls.

B. F. VAUGHES and Annie Bingle of Johnstown, were married at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The young people made up their minds very suddenly, and routed out Rev. Dr. Fink at the time stated, so that they could take an early train for Wheeling, as man and wife.

WILL H. EDWARDS, half brother of Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, died at Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, yesterday morning. He was a young man of but twenty-six years and much respected. Mr. Humphries left Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon for Brady's Bend to attend the funeral.

THE body of Mrs. Marie Zent of Hartford, Licking county, Ohio, who died on April 10th, has been examined, and Coroner Yearley, with Drs. Black and Thurston, certify that the stomach shows unmistakable signs of poisoning. It will be analyzed. Mrs. Zent's son and son-in-law had taken out policies upon her life for $5,000 shortly before her death. They are suspected of causing her death.

A FIRE broke out at Benscreek, a little village between Sonman and Lilly's, on the P. R. R., in Cambria county, night before last, and before the progress of the flames was stayed five dwelling houses, Wilhelm's mill (formerly Woleslagle's), and the coal tipple were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been started by a spark from a passing locomotive.

THE tableau car of Forepaugh's circus, together with the driver and horses, was thrown down an embankment at Parker City on Tuesday morning, falling a distance of 140 feet, the distance being 70 feet before it first struck. The car was a valuable one, worth $3,000; the side mirrors alone cost $1,100. The driver will probably recover. One of the horses was killed and the other badly injured.

THE barn in Frank Patterson's premises in Elizabeth township, which was destroyed on Sunday afternoon, is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary. Grain, a fine new thresher and other machinery were also destroyed, all of which belonged to the tenant, Michael Hutton, on whom the heaviest loss will fall, as the building was insured. Mr. Patterson was active in ferreting out and prosecuting the famous Buena Vista robbers, which affords a clue. The exact loss was not ascertained.

Falling Fits.

Christian Kimbel of 136 South Canal street, Pittsburgh, has not had fits since under Dr. Hartman's treatment, and such is the experience of nearly every one under his treatment for epilepsy. Certainly no other physician has ever had such wonderful success. See him immediately, as he will remain only four weeks longer at the St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh.

MANY clergymen who were obliged to withdraw from the pulpit on account of "Clergyman's Sore Throat," have recovered by using Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites and are preaching again. This preparation seems peculiarly and wonderfully adapted to diseases of the breathing organs.

Falling Sickness.

My daughter has had falling fits ever since one year old. She has had as many as four or five per day. No one could do her any good She has not had the least sign of them for two months, ever since under Dr. Hartman's treatment. Oh! how can anyone so afflicted delay one day taking treatment of Dr. Hartman, at the St. Clair Hotel. FRITZ KEAFFER,
Penn avenue and Fortieth street, Pittsburgh.

How a French Cook Improved His Broth.

At the celebrated home of social, but aristocratic Democracy, the famous Manhattan Club, on Fifth Avenue, New York City, the theme of conversation recently has been not so much as to the coming nominee at Cincinnati as to the luck of one Monsieur Emil Sigrist, a veritable chef de cuisine, who bought of M. A. Dauphin, at No. 319 Broadway, New York City, for a dollar, a half ticket, No. 40,046, in the April drawing of the world-renowned Louisiana State Lottery, at New Orleans, and drew half of the second capital of $10,000. He put it in U. S. Government 4 per cent. loan, and still presides over the yots and pans. Who is next? d&W

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

WICKED WORK.

A South Carolinian Chops His Wife's Head Off and Then Drowns Himself.

Kentucky and Texas Tragedies—Executions Yesterday.

GULLOTINED HIS WIFE.

COLUMBUS, S. C., May 14.—This afternoon Robert Bird, employed as a track hand on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, killed his wife, Hester Bird, at a point between Kellian's and Sharpe's stations. Reports of criminal intimacy between his wife and another having reached Bird's ears he went home inflamed with liquor, and enraged with jealousy struck his wife down with the butt of an ax, and then proceeded to cut her head off with the ax.

When discovered the woman's head was only attached to the body by a small piece of skin, the jugular veins, trachae and vertebræ of the neck having been completely severed.

Bird fled to Killian's mill, a few miles distant, and, after conversing some time with a party, related what he had done, and exclaimed "Good-by, boys," jumped into the mill-pond. Rising to the surface, he supported himself by the branch of an overhanging tree. Upon being ordered by the Section Master, who was present, to come out and surrender or be killed, Bird purposely released his hold, sank and was drowned. His body was afterward recovered, lodged against the railroad trestle.

Bird is supposed to have committed a murder in Alabama a year and a half ago, but escaped by charging his brother with the crime. About a year ago he attempted suicide by hanging himself with a grape vine, but was cut down in time to be resuscitated. There were no witnesses to the murder of his wife.

A SOUTH CAROLINA HANGING.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 14.—Thomas White, a white man was hanged at Spartanburg to-day for the murder of Pete Hawkins a colored youth. The execution took place within the jail yard, no one being present but the relatives of the condemned, a guard of ten men a clergyman and the Sheriff. Strenuous efforts had been vainly made to secure executive clemency for the white. He was calm and collected, mounting the scaffold with a firm tread and without betraying the slightest fear. His last words were that he wanted everybody to know to what whisky and bad company would bring a man. Had it not been for these he added he would not hang upon the gibbet. He dropped four feet eight inches and in eight minutes the pulse ceased to beat.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., May 14.—Horace Burr shot at his wife, Mrs. Barnard, his mother-in-law, springing between them was shot twice. Burr then struck his sister-in-law, Mrs. Brewster, over the head with the pistol, felling her to the floor. Reloading the pistol, he shot himself dead. Mrs. Barnard's wounds are pronounced fatal. The cause of the tragedy was a disagreement between Burr and his wife, resulting in the latter returning to her father's house.

EXECUTION OF A BUFFALO MURDERER.

BUFFALO, May 14.—Carl Manke was hanged here this morning for the murder of John Atloff, at Elms, April 2, 1879. From the time of his sentence following his second conviction, Manke has maintained a stolid indifference to his fate, and with a beastly manner refused the attentions of a clergyman. Wednesday his wife requested a parting interview. He refused to see her. During the past few days Manke partially admitted his guilt; said Atloff was good for nothing, and his death a matter of no regret among his neighbors. He slept soundly last night and breakfasted hearty. He refused to be washed and dressed for execution, using violent oaths to the attendants, breaking the comb and attempting to tear his clothing. He also refused to see his spiritual adviser. When pinioned and led to the Sheriff's office, where services were to be held, he made an answer to the minister's prayer, "You don't know the holy spirit, you steer." He was asked where he wanted to be buried. He replied: "It makes no difference to me." He continued stubborn to the close, and without a struggle life was extinct four and a half minutes after the trap fell.

A MOTHER ACCUSED OF MURDERING HER SON.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 14.—The autopsy to-day shows that Charlie A. Branley, six years old, son of Wm. F. Branley, of Russel, who was found dead in the stream back of the house, Thursday, was murdered. Blood found in the barn indicated the deed was committed there and the body dragged to the brook. The boy has shown great fear of his step-mother, who has two children of her own, and has often said she had frequently beaten him. This and other circumstances lead to the belief that the mother committed crime and she is closely watched to await the result. Judicial examination to-morrow.

KENTUCKY KILLING.

GEORGETOWN, KY., May 14.—In September, 1878, Mr. Richard Evans had a difficulty in the streets of Georgetown with Mr. C. L. Offutt and his son, John L. Offutt, in which Evans received two pistol shots in the back, one of which caused paralysis, from which he has not yet recovered, although he has been out riding some three or four times of late.

This morning Mr. John Offutt went to Newtown on horseback, and, leaving his horse there, came to Georgetown in a buggy with Mr. Rhodes Burch. In the evening they returned to Newtown, and young Offutt got his horse and started toward home in company with young Burch, and when near the toll-gate on the Newtown and Leesburg pike they met Mr. Evans, who was riding in a spring-wagon, and, just as he met them, he drove his horse across the road in front of Offutt, and when very near him, and without either one speaking a word, Evans presented his pistol to Offutt's head and fired, the ball taking effect in the right side of the mouth and lodging in the lower part of the occiput, causing immediate death.

This took place about six o'clock, and I give the particulars as related here by young Burch, who was an eye-witness. Some friends of the parties have gone from here to the scene of the fatal affair, and will bring in full particulars. All the parties are of our best families, and the whole affair has been a very sad one.

Commonwealth Distribution Co.
TO THE FRONT.

TWENTIETH POPULAR DRAWING AT LOUISVILLE, KY., ON 31ST INST.

The 20th Drawing of this popular and well established Lottery Co. will take place on the 31st of this month. It has stood the test of all the Courts in Kentucky, from the lowest to the highest, and an eminent UNITED STATES JUDGE has declared it legal and the Postmaster General after diligent search and investigation, has also declared it legal, and its DRAWINGS NOT FRAUDULENT, and therefore has restored to them the use of all the mails.

What further guarantee can be needed? A lottery company that can stand such searching investigation as well as the combined opposition of its jealous rivals MUST HAVE MERIT or else it would fall. The Drawings will continue for five years yet. For a ticket in the 20th Drawing, remit $2 at once to R. M. BJARDMAN, Courier-Journal Building Louisville, Ky or at Nos 307 and 309 Broadway, N. Y. d&W

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Final Adjournment Fixed for May 31st.

Details of Saturday's Proceedings on the Adjournment Resolution.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 15 1880.

On motion of Mr. BRIGHT the bill passed making appropriations for the payment of claims, reported allowed by the commissioners on claims.

Mr. STEVENSON asked leave to offer a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House no final adjournment of this session of Congress should occur until a law has been passed or Joint rule established, providing the manner in which the Electorial votes shall be counted at the approaching presidential election.

Messrs. REED and BLAND objected.

The SPEAKER announced the order of the House had set aside to-day for the consideration of reports from the committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. GIBSON called up as a question of privilege the adjournment resolution and was recognized by the Speaker.

Mr. GOOD raised the question of consideration, stating his object was to call up bills to regulate Chinese immigration, to enforce the eight hour law and to apply the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the education of the people.

Mr. TOWNSEND inquired whether it was in order to move to recommit the adjournment resolution.

The SPEAKER replied it was not, inasmuch as that motion had been made and defeated yesterday. In the midst of the points of order, when the House was in confusion, Mr. O'Neil, walking down the aisle, said the adjournment resolution had given more hope to the hearts of the people than any legislation proposed the present session.

The House determined by a vote of 125 yeas to 85 nays to consider the adjournment resolution.

Mr. TUCKER moved to lay the resolution on the table. Defeated-yeas 82; nays 123.

Mr. GIBSON demanded the previous question.

Mr. TOWNSHEND (Ill.) inquired, whether if the previous question was seconded, there would be any debate.

The SPEAKER replied the gentleman from Louisiana would be entitled to an hour, but if he did not desire the use of it, under the rules, there would be fifteen minutes allowed for debate in favor and fifteen minutes in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. TOWNSHEND (Ill.), inquired of Mr. Gibson whether he would allow the extension of time of debate and receiving a negative answer, expressed the hope the demand for the previous question would be voted down.

Mr. BUCKNER asked leave to offer an amendment that the House take a recess from the 31st of May to November 8th.

Mr. GIBSON refused to yield.

The previous question was then seconded, 106 to 62, and the main question ordered. A half hour debate then began.

Mr. TUCKER said in the face of the calendar of twelve hundred or fifteen hundred bills, in the face of the tariff bills reported to the House, Congress would be wanting in its true duty to the country if it should adjourn in twelve business days. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. COOK—We asked for bread and you gave us a stone. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. TUCKER—We have reported three tariff bills, and the question of consideration is before the House, and as soon as we report those three bills for consideration we move that the House adjourn without consideration, [applause on the Democratic side and "that's the doctrine" from Townsend.] The people of the South do not desire the war claims before the House to be paid by the Government. The claims I am speaking of are claims as just as those of the bondholder. The question is whether, when the Government owes a man five hundred dollars, we should adjourn without paying it, and say we have saved the credit of the Government because we have paid the bondholders. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. STEVENSON declared his opposition to the resolution for the reasons advanced by the gentleman from Virginia (Tucker) and for the further reason that it was indispensable that Congress, before its adjournment, should pass a law providing for the manner of counting the electoral votes. In the light of history and with the experience the country had undergone four years ago, it would be unwise for Congress to adjourn without first settling the manner in which the Presidential vote should be counted. He made this appeal to the House in no partisan spirit, but in the interest of peace; in the interest of peaceable succession to the Presidency, which was of far greater importance than the triumph of any political party.

Mr. WEAVER thought there was no need of such haste in adjourning. He understood the reason why the resolution was forced upon the House—the tariff bills were pressing for consideration, removing the duty from the poor man's salt; the removal of duty upon paper and printing material was demanded universally throughout the country; the funding bill was pending, a menace to the industries of the country. It was well known that if it came to a vote it would be defeated and killed. That was well understood, but it was just as well understood that if it could be passed over until after the Presidential election it would pass and would fasten the debt perpetually upon the American industries. Those were the reasons for this hasty adjournment. Again, the right of petition had been denied the American people during this session. Signatures of over six hundred thousand soldiers were in the committee rooms asking that Congress should be just to them and equalize their pay. But Congress had no disposition to regard their petitions. He solemnly protested against the adjournment until Congress did justice to the men who had saved the flag that adorned the Speaker's chair. Then there was the third term resolution, which the House would defeat if it could obtain a vote upon it. The House would declare it as the settled principle of the American people that the unwritten law declared no person should hold the Presidential chair more than twice. [Applause on the Democratis side.]

Mr. AIKEN (South Carolina) declared the whole South Carolina delegation would be found voting in favor of the tariff bills if they ever came up for consideration.

Mr. TOWNSHEND (Ills.) said he had nothing to say to the Republican members. He would not make his appeal to them. [Derisive laughter and expressions of regret on the Republican side.] He would address himself to those who represented Democratic constituents and he would say to them that if this resolution was passed it meant that the labor of the entire session was gone for naught. It would demonstrate to the country that notwithstanding the labors of the committees in maturing legislation, as soon as the work was placed on the calendar, Congress would turn its back upon it and cowardly go home. He had a day or two ago presented one hundred and five petitions demanding relief from the oppressive salt tax. He had been forced to send them through the petition box and had not been allowed to present the grievances of the people in the open House. The issue could not be shunned or evaded. A vote in favor of the resolution meant there would be no action on any measures except appropriation bills.

Mr. DUNNELL stated that had he been present in the Committee of Ways and Means when the pending resolution had been considered he would have voted against it. He was unwilling to vote for adjournment in the presence of the amount of business which should be attended to. He could not go back to his constituents and justify his vote in favor of adjournment, when in his judgment there were important measures pending which should receive the sanction of Congress. The River and Harbor bill, for one, would be defeated.

Mr. O'NEILL—The River and Harbor bill will be taken up and passed on Monday.

Mr. DUNNELL wished to see whether the House had not the courage, patriotism and fidelity to meet any and every measure which was presented to it for its consideration.

Mr. GARFIELD supported the resolution. One point made by the opponents of the resolution struck him with a great deal of force that was the importance of settling some law relative to the counting of the Presidential vote. If the gentleman on the other side, he said, will set any day on any week and give us reasonable assurance that at the end of that day, or week or month, we can pass a law to save and avoid a controversy on that question I will stay far beyond the dog days to help do it.

Several Democrats—"We will do it."

Mr. GARFIELD.—But you have had four years since the awful imminent danger arising from that question which threatens this country, and you have waited until this last session, and the last six weeks of the session, and all at once it is the important topic. The summer is past and harvest ended, and that bill is not saved and there is no hope that it can be saved by this Congress. I know there are seventeen hundred bills pending, and I am sure that many of them ought to become laws, but I am equally sure that if we stay till September, there will be twenty-seven hundred, with a larger proportion that ought to become laws. Every argument used to-day can be used next September, with exactly the same force and effect. This Congress has been here six months and we are outstaying the welcome of the American people.

Mr. MCMILLAN—Speak for yourself.

Mr. GARFIELD—I speak for myself and everybody that thinks as I do. The third of June next the Presidential cyclone strikes the people and in the course of a few weeks it will involve both political parties and forty-five millions of people; and if we stay inside the scope of that cyclone we will convert this body into a vast political debating club, and I would not give one day's legislation now for two months of such legislation as that period would bring upon the country. I wish to ask the gentlemen if they are willing to stay here into that cyclone and past it, and convert this whole body, in the presence of the whole country, into two political camps making political speeches.

Mr. STEVENSON called attention to the fact that the Committee on the Electoral Count had reported the bill regulating the counting of the vote and that that bill was now on the calendar.

Mr. SPARKS closed the debate. He proposed that Congress should adjourn if his vote could help it. It was said those who voted to adjourn now were not in favor of low tariff. He had always supposed he came as near being a free trader on that subject as it was possible to make a man who had reasonable sense. (Laughter.) He was for his colleague's (Townsend) salt proposition, and for any other gentleman's proposition to reform tariff on paper, and if he was told of any other article on which tariff could be reduced he would vote for it now, henceforth and forever. But he wanted to adjourn this concern. (Laughter.) He had tried all he could to pass all bills that effected efficient and proper tariff reform. He could not do more than he had done, and now he wanted to adjourn. His colleague (Stevenson) had said the Electoral Count bill ought to be disposed of. "Well," said SPARKS, "we have the Senate and the House both, and I don't know but that we are about as safe as the other fellows are. We have them both now; we did not have them then. Why have not all these measures been brought in and passed? When are you going to do all this work? After being here nearly seven months, I know the people want us to go home. I know there are one or two hundred millions of jobs lying back of this Congress, with the lobbyists lobbying to rob the people, and I would like to be at them. I am afraid we cannot do so unless we adjourn."

The concurrent resolution for adjournment on the 31st inst., was then agreed to—Yeas 121, nays 90.

Mr. GOODE moved the House proceed to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. REAGAN antagonized this with the inter-State Commerce bill, but Goode was victorious by a vote of 72 to 71. Pending the vote by yeas and nays, the House adjourned. Monday the sessions will begin at 11 o'clock.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

—HOLY WRIT.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

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Use only Sellers' Liver Pills, the best and only true Family Physic. Established over 50 years. They cure *Headache, Biliousness, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague*, and all similar diseases like magic. Get the right kind, **Sellers' Liver Pills. 25** cents. Sold by druggists.

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oct4:1y W

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PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
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3

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POLITICAL.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee having met in the City of Washington, February 23d, has appointed Tuesday, the 22d of June next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. All Democratic, Conservative, and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations or differences, who can unite with us in constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in the delegation of the Convention.

At the last National Convention, held in the city of St. Louis, in 1876, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the States be requested to instruct the delegates to the National Democratic Convention, held in 1880, whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer, in force in the National Convention, and that the National Convention, and that the National Committee insert such request in the calendar of the next Convention.

[Signed.]
FRED. O. PIERCE, Secretary.
W. H. BARNUM, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The list of members of the Democratic State Committee not having been completed at the State Convention, it is respectfully requested that each member of the committee send his name and P. O. address to the undersigned at Lewisburg, Pa., as soon as possible.

A. H. DILL, Chairman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of R. & S. WOODS, Attorneys at Law, was dissolved on November 30, 1879, by the death of Robert Woods, senior partner. All persons indebted to said firm are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, as surviving partner, who alone is authorized to settle the same, and those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement at my office, corner of Cherry alley and Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEPHEN WOODS, JR.,
Attorney at Law,
No. 85 Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
PITTSBURGH, PA., March 23, 1880.
mh30:3t-Wap8:3tm

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. ap14:eod Wap17-1y

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IE STAR ROUTES.

ıtest to Be Renewed Aga Postal Corruption.

Wallace as the Champion of Star Route Contractors.

re of the Methods of Which ae Plunder is Realized.

ples of the Increase of Mail Service in the Far West.

orrespondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13. 1880.

nate Appropriation Committeee ne the work of the House of tatives, by deciding in favor of a ice of the present scandalous Star routes, with their extravad corruption. Senator Wallace a strong champion of the mail rs in the Senate Committee, as the debate in the Senate some on the Star Route Deficiency this promises to be an issue beeconomical House and extravate some facts in regard to the e service are of interest for the n of the people.

THE STAR ROUTE SERVICE IS.

r Mail service is that part of the sportation which is done with ules or ponies. For many years e been monstrous scandals conth the administration of this ser-

an investigation was ordered by of Representatives upon repre- made by one Joseph C. Mc- this investigation progressed to point and then came to a stand use McKibben suddenly dis-

Evidence had, however, been previous to his disappearance conclusively that there was a ntractors who by means of straw he connivance of postoffice offi- able to control all the great Star the Western Territories. This composed of Barlow, Sanderson d Sawyer & Co.

THE STRAW BIDS.

ids were bids put in at the regus by dummies of the ring con- The law required the contracts en to the lowest bidders. The ractors selected their routes which ed to retain or obtain, and put in bids at figures which would pay its. To prevent competition they ve their agents put in bids at ires—sometimes a dozen bids on —taking care that one of them lower than that of any of their he contract would be made with bidder and he would fail. Then required the Department to go up bidders and offer the contract to highest bidder. The ring dumld, of course, refuse the offer unopened that there was a bona fide xt above who would take it and d not be bought off. In that case ly accepted and performed serl arrangements were made with bidder. As soon as this was done y would fail and then the offers made and declined until the ractor was reached, whose bid enough to enable him to make a

stem was thoroughly exposed by igation of 1872, but the corrupt of the contractors and their coadthe Department was not uncovuse McKibben got out of the way. t was, however, legislation which aw bidding more difficult. The nt was authorized to offer the o outside persons at any stage of g up the list of bids," at a lower the next highest bid. Penalalso prescribed for straw bidding g contractors.

OLD RING IN A NEW SHAPE.

soon apparent, however, that the of contractors were as strong, if ger, than before. They not only all their old contracts, but at the lrennial lettings for the Western s they carried off all the profita- Another investigation follow- e Committee on Postoffices and ds of the House of Representa- tch resulted in a further exposure ethods, but developed no proof of between the contractors and the of the Department, or of combetween the contractors. There nty of surface indications and circumstantial evidence to mornce any honest man. The Republre, however, still in the majority, anxious to prevent the exposure rong doing on the part of the adion.

OF THE DEPARTMENT IN CONGRESS.

ll was then Postmaster General, power of the Department was ow, very great with members of Almost every Congressman has y to ask favors of the Postoffice ent. The mail service comes he people than any other part of rnmental system. The power of artment is well nigh absolute. n be discontinued at the discrehe Postmaster General, and the speed can be regulated at his l. The whole system is intricate lved, and few members of Conept those who make it a special derstand the *modus operandi* of ipulation and regulation of the ice. Hence it was quite easy for rity of the Committee on Post- Post Roads to shape the inquiry he Department and to carry any recommendations through the

EMOCRATIC INVESTIGATION.

ings drifted till the Democrats control of the House of Repre- , and in 1875 an investigation to was begun by the Postoffice Comwhich John B. Clark of Missouri, irman. In the course of that t was discovered that Mr. McKibhis colleagues were paid about sh by the ring contractors, Barlerson & Co., and Sawyer & Co., ned as their Attorney at a salary a year, the consideration on his g to get out of the way and quit g information to the Democratic of the Postoffice Committee in also discovered that Barlow, n & Co., and Sawyer & Co., had stoffice officials large sums of he true inwardness of this corrupnot found out because the most t man had fled the country and be examined.

BONANZA OF AN OFFICE.

connection we will state that not been a second assistant Post eneral since the close of Andrew s administration who has not ormously rich. Giles A. Smith irst to hold this important office s supervision of the Star service. rant, he, as well as his brother, L. Smith, made in a few years, ent fortunes without being en- any outside business. John L. o succeeded Smith, is now one of the capitalists and mining kings of Colorado. Thomas J. Brady, the present incumbent, boasts a fortune of hundreds of thousands of dollars. All of these men went into office poor and grew rich while there. The salary of the second asssistant Post Master General is $4.000 a year.

THIS YEAR'S APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for Star service mail transportation for the present fiscal year was $5,900,000. It was every dollar the Department asked for. The lettings which occurred during the past and present fiscal year for Star service in States east of the Mississippi river, were at largely reduced rates. The Department boasts that the lettings for the Northwest States show a reduction over the total cost for the previous four years of one-third. The Postmaster General and the Second Assistant Postmaster General in their annual reports to Congress in December last, made no allusion whatever to a possible deficiency for the Star service. Two weeks later they asked for an appropriation of $2,000,000 to enable them to carry the mails on Star routes for the remainder of the fiscal year. The House of Representatives directed the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the subject and report thereon. The investigation was begun by a sub-committee. Brady was examined and said that the appropriation of $5,900,000 would be exhausted on the 10th of March, 1880. He asserted that he had the right to expend the money appropriated for one year's expenditure in thirty days if he saw fit. He claimed that the statutes which provides that expenditures in excess of appropriations shall not be made, and forbidding contracts incurring obligations in excess of appropriations did not apply to him. He could evade them by stopping the mails whenever the money was gone. To do this he admitted he must pay contractors one month's pay upon recinding their contracts. Every Republican lawyer in the House and Senate has since said that this is a culpable violation of the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

SAMPLES OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

The manner in which this vast sum of money $5,900,000 was expended in nine months was as follows: Contracts were obtained by ring contractors at low prices. For instance from Vinita, Indian Territory, to Los Vegal, New Mexico, 725 miles once a week $6,300 a year; from Bismarck, Dakota, to Ft, Keogh, Montana, 250 miles once a week, for $2,350 a year. The pay of the first was by various processes run up to $156,529 a year and the second to $70,000. The trips, that is, service was increased from once a week to daily and the speed was raised. The pay for trips must be pro rata, that is, if one trip cost $6,300 a year two trips cannot cost more than twice that amount or $12,600 a year. But speed is paid for according to the sworn statement of the contractor, as to the number of animals and men he has employed. The steal comes in on speed. It is unnecessary to begin with. If a community is receiving mails every day in the week it cannot complain. It does not make a figs difference whether that mail is received in the morning or the evening. But in almost every instance where the Department is paying large sums of money for increased speed the difference in time is but a few hours; so that where mails were delivered before in the morning, say at eleven o'clock, they are now delivered at eight or nine o'clock.

THE NEW MODE OF SWINDLING.

This system of raising mail pay succeeded the old method of straw bids. Now straw-bidding is different, and would be impossible under an honest administration of the Postoffice Department. The mode of procedure now is for the favored Ring contractors to get the routes at any price, and then get additional trips and the speed increased. The Department to make this plan profitable advertises for service once or twice a week at a speed of one or two miles an hour. Frequently also the routes are advertised shorter than they actually are, so that when the contractor gets his trip increased and his speed up he asks the Department to send out distance circulars, and on the reports of the Postmasters along his route he gets pay for increased distance. The steal comes in on the pay for speed or expedition, as it is technically termed. A contract is accepted, say to carry the mails once a week 300 miles, at the rate of one and a half miles an hour. He gets five trips added, making the service daily. He has put on all the stock necessary to run a daily line. His horses will walk and draw a load three miles an hour and make thirty miles a day without pushing them. He gets the speed put up to four miles an hour, and he has only to make his horses walk a little faster and to shorten the drives say to twenty-five miles a day. He does not require but very little additional stock. His teams were before placed thirty miles apart and now they are stationed twenty-five miles from each other—that is he would originally have six stations on a two hundred mile route and now he would have eight, or four more teams. Yet for this increase of speed which requires so little outlay on the contractor's part the Government pays as on the Vinita, Los Vegal route more than twelve times the original contract price. Then again fraud is frequently practiced in this process. For instance, the law says the contractor shall not receive more pro rata for trips added. But frequently two trips are added and then the speed is increased, and then again trips are added. Now the proper construction of the law would require the trips always to be calculated for on the original price, but in frequent cases the trips added after the speed has been increased and paid for pro rata with the cost of trips as expedited.

THE STAR ROUTE DEFICIENCY BILL.

While the House Committee was pursuing this investigation and after developing the facts heretofore alluded to, the Postmaster-General issued an order drawn by his Second assistant, Brady, reducing all the Star service in the United States to once a week. This was undoubtedly done to coerce Congress into voting the $2,000,000 demanded. The mail in every member's district would be cut off, and his constituents would begin to howl. The pressure the contractors and Brady thought would be too strong for Congress to resist. Then the House Committee reported and passed a bill which appropriated $970,000, or enough money to carry the mails on every Star route in the country just as frequently as the Department said was necessary. But the speed on 107 routes in the Western Territories was reduced to the miles per hour which the contractor originally agreed to carry the mails at, and what the Department in letting the contract said was as fast as the requirements of the localities to be supplied demanded.

This was just, because, as was demonstrated by the leading Democrats and Republicans of the House in the debate on the bill, the government was simply giving the money for speed as favors to the contractor. The route from Ft. Worth, Texas, to Ft. Yuma, Arizona, is a fine illustration of the way money is squandered for the benefit of the mail contractors. This route was let from July 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1882, for a daily service at $134,000 per annum. The rate of speed per hour was three miles. In less than six weeks the contractors by order of the Department were to have $165,000 a year for increasing the speed less than a mile per hour. These contracts were run for four years and therefore the contractors on this route will receive if the wrong is not righted $666,000 for simply driving his horses at a fast rate instead of a slow walk. But this is not all. The railroads at both ends of the route are being pushed rapidly towards each other. There is now a railroad running 300 miles east from St. Yuma, and the route is shortened this distance but the contractor gets pay for the whole distance, while the railroad carries the mail on 300 miles of it. This enables him to drive still slower on the rest of it, so that to-day he is not required to make three miles an hours, and yet he will get his $666,000 all the same.

THE FIGHT RENEWED.

The bill passed the House without a roll call, but the contractors' lobby rallied to amend it in the Senate, with Senator Wallace as their champion. This they did by increasing the appropriation from $900,000 to $1,100,000, and rejecting the House proviso cutting down the speed on 107 Star routes in the Western Territories, to the rate originally contracted for and of course with a corresponding reduction in the pay of contractors. Under lobby pressure the House agreed to the Senate amendments, but the fight will be renewed on the regular Postoffice Appropriation bill, now before the Senate. Mr. Wallace again appearing in his *role* of last month as the champion of the contractors' interests, and of course will have the disinterested aid of Mr. J. C. McKibben, No one can predict the result of the contest, for this postal lobby is about the strongest, best organized and most corrupt at the Capital.

X. Y. Z.

PAYING THE PENALTY.

Execution of the Raber Murderers at Lebanon Yesterday.

Scaffold Scenes of the Triple Hanging.

History of the Plot to Murder Their Victim.

LEBANON, May 13.—Israel Brandt, Henry F. Wise and Joseph Hummel, the Raber murderers, were executed here to-day. Probably no murder in the State has excited so much public interest as this one. Joseph Raber, the victim, was between sixty and seventy years of age, lived in a mountain hut with an old woman whom he called his housekeeper and had the reputation of being perfectly inoffensive. The insurance of old people having become quite common in the county, Brandt came to the conclusion that it would be a good speculation to take a risk on Raber's life. But he did not propose to wait until his victim died a natural death to get the profits of investment, but resolved in his mind the expediency of getting him away at the earliest opportunity. Wise and Hummel shared the views of Brandt when informed of his speculative scheme, and had him insured with the understanding that he should be murdered in order that they might obtain the amount of the insurance policies. Zechman and Zattazahn took a part of the insurance, but the evidence at the trial of the accused did not connect the latter with the conspiracy to kill Raber.

THE MURDER.

Charles Drews was first asked to murder the old man by Brandt, who promised to pay him liberally for his services. Drews having been reduced to poverty by an improvident wife, and fearing violence at the hands of the conspirators, agreed to drown Raber in a dam about two miles from the place where Drews and Brandt resided. Raber was induced to accompany the man who had been selected to murder him on the strength of a statement that the object of the trip was to catch fish for Rechman's wife, for whom the old man entertained great respect. The arrangement was that Drews should throw Raber into the dam and circulate the report that he had accidently tumbled into the water. Drews failed to execute the work assigned him and he was vigorously assailed for his indecision, and threatened with death if he did not work Raber out of the way within a short period. Subsequently Drews engaged Frank Stichler for $100 to assist him, and on December 7, 1878, he and his employer beguiled their unsuspecting victim over a small creek and at the first favorable opportunity threw him into the river and drowned him. It had been pretended on, and immediately after the drowning of the body, that Raber had met with accidental death, and a large majority of the people in the community believed the story. But this idea was soon dissipated by the disclosure of certain facts which rendered it reasonably clear that Drew and Stichler had murdered the old man.

ARREST AND CONVICTION OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Drews' son-in-law, who had seen Stichler force Raber into the creek, became very leaky and revealed certain secrets which led to the arrest of Brandt, Hummel, Zechman, Wise, Drews and Stichler. The accused were tried collectively in April, 1879, and convicted of murder in the first degree, the evidence of Joseph Peters and his wife (daughter of Drews), being very conclusive as to the guilt of nearly all the accused. The evidence against George Zechman was comparatively weak, and Judge Henderson favorably entertained a motion for a new trial in his case. Wise thought he saw an opportunity to save his neck from the hangman's noose by appearing against the accused, and accordingly made a confession to the District Attorney, admitting his connection with a plot to murder Raber and implicating Zechman as one of the participants in the crime. In August last Brandt, Hummel, Drews and Stichler were sentended to be hanged, and three months afterward the two latter paid the penalty of their crimes on the gallows. Brandt and Hummel were to have been hanged at the same time, but a writ of error to the Supreme Court interrupted the execution of the death warrant. Wise was not sentenced with his confederates, in order to make him a competent witness against Zechman, but his testimony being regarded as unworthy of belief by the court and jury, the accused was acquitted and judgment of death by hanging was pronounced on Wise a few months after the unsuccessful trial. The Supreme Court having decided that Brandt and Hummel were not entitled to a new trial, Governor Hoyt ordered them and Wise to be hanged on the same day.

THE EXECUTION.

The preparations for the execution were all completed yesterday, the same scaffold used in the hanging of Drews and Stichler having been placed in position. Wise took leave of his wife and seven children yesterday, and the scene was heartrending. He made another statement, or rather reiterated assertions made previously that all were equally guilty of the murder. Brandt's family also took leave yesterday, but Hummel's father, a very weak and trembling old man, bade adieu to his son on Tuesday. Very few people were admitted to the jail yard this morning to witness the execution. The entire morning was taken up with religious services. Rev. Geo. Raber and Rev. J. F. J. Shautz attended upon Brandt and Hummel. Rev. Israel Hay and Ezekiel Light gave spiritual consolation to Wise. At 10:15 A. M. Wise gave notice to the Deputy Sheriff that he was ready. He left his cell preceded by the clergymen, and ascended the steps to the scaffold, bearing himself firmly and with a smile upon his countenance. He made the following statement:

"What I have to say is that all are guilty, as I testified in court, and confessed all about it, and how Hummel got in. That is all I have got to say."

Rev. Mr. Hay prayed and sung a familiar hymn in German, "There is a fountain filled with blood." At the conclusion of the hymn, Brandt and Hummel were brought out, accompanied by the Deputy Sheriff and clergymen. The men were all clad in dark suits, with butonfere of smilax and lillies of the valley, presented by their friends.

An impressive scene took place upon the gallows. Previous to the execution Deputy Sheriff Deinenger, the clergymen, Sheriff Crall and his assistants went upon the scaffold and shook hands with the culprits, each of whom thanked the Sheriff for his kindness during their incarceration and expressed a desire to meet him in the world to come. At Wise's request he was allowed to visit the cells of all the other prisoners in the jail, bade them good bye and impressed upon them the necessity of leading honest and virtuous lives.

At 11:15 Sheriff Crall stepped upon the platform and adjusted the nooses, while the deputies bound them hand and foot, and placed over their heads white muslin caps. Both Brandt and Hummel were asked if they had anything to say, and they replied in the negative. All three knelt upon the platform of the trap and engaged in prayer, while the Rev. Mr. Shautz read appropriate passages from the scriptures. All persons having withdrawn from the scaffold, Sheriff Crall sprung the trap at exactly 11:18 A slight tremor was observable in Hummel's knees, otherwise the death of the three men seemed to follow the fall. At 11:30 the physician in attendance pronounced the men dead.

HANGING OF HOYT.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., May 13.—Edwin Hoyt was hanged to-day. Death was almost instantaneous with the fall of the trap. Hoyt arose at four o'clock, breakfasted, and wrote several letters to brothers and sisters. Only his counsel was permitted to visit him in his cell. Shortly after eleven the Sheriff and deputies and clergyman approached and the death warrant was read. Hoyt announced himself ready and was marched to the scaffold, aroundd which were gathered some 400 persons. His step was unfirm as he ascended to the gallows. After a short prayer the noose and cap were adjusted, when Hoyt took leave of the spectators. The trap was sprung, and Hoyt falling six feet his neck was broken.

"DUST" OR DEATH.

Prospectors on the Mineral Lands of the Ute Reservation.

A Butchery by Indians Witnessed From a Friendly Thicket.

[Leadville, Colorado, Special of Saturday.]

The following is the story told by John Allendorf to a reporter in this city regarding a terrible massacre of prospectors in the Ute reservation:

"Seven weeks ago, while at my home in Linn county, Kansas, I conceived the idea of organizing an expedition for the Ute reservation. I was not long in getting together seventeen good, trusty men, all of whom, like myself, had been on the plains and in the mountains before. We determined to

ARM AND EQUIP OURSELVES

in the best manner, say nothing to anybody, either in Kansas or Colorado, slip into the country as quickly as possible, and make a thorough search of the rich mineral we believed there was to be found. Three weeks ago last Monday we camped on the head waters of the Gunnison river, close to the reservation line, as I have since seen by the maps, and found rich placers in one of the many small streams, which my comrades insisted should be named Allendorf creek. We at once took our pans and began washing the gravel, our earnings in this way being over $10 per day to the man. After three or four days of this work we got out whip-saws and cut timber for sluice-boxes. We had been in the gulch ten days when our boxes were finished, and we began sluicing.

THE FIRST DAY'S CLEAN-UP

was $2,000. From this time on we cleared from $3,000 to $4,000 per day, and our good luck so encouraged us that we kept putting in sluices, most of the party being engaged in getting out lumber for them. Having seen no signs of Indians on our trip or while at work, we naturally grew somewhat careless, and on that fatal Monday, which I believe was May 3, our party was widely scattered. Six had gone across a low divide which separated us from another stream, nearly a mile, for gold; the rest were at work sluicing, and I was out with my gun hunting deer. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon I killed a fine buck, and was hurrying toward it to cut its throat, when I

HEARD A VOLLEY

from the direction which the prospecting party had taken. I was somewhat alarmed and rushed up the mountain to the head of the stream on which we were mining. A terrible sight met my gaze. Fully five hundred mounted Indians were galloping down upon my companions, and there was no possible show for me to warn or aid them, as they were over a half mile distant. I was compelled to

WITNESS THE MASSACRE,

and was so horror-stricken by the sight that had an Indian come upon me then he would have found me paralyzed with terror and an easy victim. For two hours or more the red devils lingered at our camp and amused themselves by cutting to pieces the bodies of my friends, destroying our outfit and sluices, and raising Cain generally. All this time I sat like one petrified, gathered in every detail of the bloody scene. Oh, it was awful! By day and night these scenes haunt me, and I can not sleep. As night drew on the Indians departed in groups until at last all were gone. I watched them as they rode several miles down the valley, and when they had passed out of sight I crept down to the ravaged camp and looked over the bodies. Every scrap of clothing, our blankets, etc., had been burned, and I could find no mementos to carry home to their relatives and friends. A few biscuit and some bacon, which had been cast aside by the Indians, I placed in my bag, with the intention of striking out for home at once, although I thought not of

OUR GOLD

till I chanced to pass the spot which we used to bury it every night, and saw that it had been dug up and carried away. I at once started away, not daring to remain longer or to make an effort to bury the dead. Since then I have walked almost constantly, occasionally resting a few hours in the night, but I could not sleep. The first white man I met was at a point on Eagle river, some thirty miles below Red Cliff. He gave me food and I told him my story, but he said I was crazy from exposure and hardship, and would not believe it. For this reason I have not told it to anyone since then. I am going to bed now, and shall take opiates till I sleep. In the morning I will start east, and as soon as I have conveyed the sad intelligence to the relatives of my comrades I propose to organize a band of avengers and return to help wipe out the Utes."

A Triumph of Principle Any Way.

[New York Sun.]

If Grant tries for the nomination at Chicago and fails to get it, then that will be a great triumph of principle, and we shall probably never hear anything more about a third term of the Presidency in our day.

If Grant is nominated at Chicago and defeated at the polls, then that will be a great triumph of real Republican principles.

One of these two things, we believe, will happen.

So let all patriots rejoice and be happy!

HONESTY is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a genuine preparation of that unequaled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

RADICAL RUMPUS.

How Grant is Spending His Time in Galena.

The Unit Rule Not to be Forced at Chicago.

Horace Porter, Conkling and Cameron Conspiring.

FIELD IN THE FIELD.

HE OPENS A LITERARY BUREAU AT HEADQUARTERS.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, May 14, 1880.

Judge Field has opened a literary bureau here to conduct his canvass for the Democratic nomination at Cincinnati and his friends are said to be literally supplied with sinews of war with which to promote his interests.

SUMMING UP.

THE CLAIMS OF THE RIVAL LEADERS AT WASHINGTON.

[Washington Special.]

In running over the figures used by the leaders for the faith that is in them, I unconsciously began a list of delegates as claimed by the respective candidates and the footings proved so remarkable that I translate them for the readers of the *Enquirer*. Giving the figures as actually claimed by Blaine the result is two hundred and seventy-one delegates, distributed over thirty-three States and Territories, viz: California, 12; Colorado, 6; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 6; Georgia, 12; Indiana, 20; Iowa, 22; Kansas, 10; Maine, 14; Maryland, 12; Michigan, 22; Minnesota, 10; Mississippi, 5; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 6; New Hampshire, 10; New York 4; Oregon, 6; Pennsylvania, 20; Rhode Island, 4; Tennessee, 6; Wisconsin, 15; West Virginia, 10; Arizona, 2; Dakota, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Idaho, 2; Montana, 2; New Mexico, 2; Utah, 2; Wyoming, Washington, 2; Total, 271.

Turning to the figures of the Grant men, the result is 371 delegates, nearly all of which are conceded to Grant on the first ballot by his opponents, distributed over twenty-two States and Territories, viz: Alabama, 20; Arkansas, 12; Florida, 8; Georgia, 20; Illinois, 42; Indiana, 6; Kentucky, 24; Louisiana, 16; Maryland, 12; Massachusetts, 4; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 30; New Jersey, 2; New York, 60; North Carolina, 6; Pennsylvania, 40; South Carolina, 14; Tennessee, 18; Texas, 16; Virginia, 22; District Columbia, 1; Utah, 2. Total, 371.

The Sherman bureau here has ceased for some days to issue bulletins respecting the strength of their candidate, and except in Ohio figures are not indulged in by them, which is a virtual admission that he ceases to be formidable, and a surrender to Blaine and Grant.

These figures are taken after an impartial review of the claims of the respective candidates, and each is conceded his own claims as near as possible. Advices from reliable sources, however, disprove emphatically any serious break in the New York or Pennsylvania delegations, which will vote almost solid for Grant, while there are serious threats of a break in Kansas and Iowa if instructions are disregarded, while there are clear and well-grounded reports from West Virginia, Michigan, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana and other States which have selected uninstructed delegates, that the claims of the Blainemen that they are solid is presumptuous and unfounded.

It is claimed that there are from two to six delegates in each of these States certain for Grant. To sum up the foregoing table gives an illiberal estimate for Grant in the midst of a growing feeling among Congressmen and others that the complexion of the delegates already chosen are crystalizing in the cause of Grant, and on the other hand, gives Blaine the most liberal figures ever claimed for him, which leaves him 107 short of a majority of the Convention, and there cannot be found any one so sanguine as to predict he will ever reach these figures in the Convention. If is added all the delegates yet to be selected, he will still be fourteen short of a majority, and of these yet to be chosen, Illinois and Alabama are conceded to Grant.

GRANT AT GALENA.

HOW HE SPENDS HIS TIME AND A CERTAIN UNDER CURRENT.

[Galena Special of Saturday.]

General Grant's daily life at Galena is unostentatious and quiet. His residence, so surrounded by shrubbery that only the chimneys are visible at a distance, is situated in the low hills west of the Galena river, which divides the city into two very unequal sections, nearly all the business and nine-tenths of the inhabitants being on the east side. The forenoon is generally devoted to his correspondence, which is quite extensive, and to reading the newspapers. Along about 2 P. M. the general usually "moseys" across the bridge on foot, and strolls leisurely up the principal street, saluting his acquaintances in an easy way, and now and then stopping to converse with some one and inquire after the babies. He is pretty sure to drop into the postoffice, the First National bank, and Gen. W. R. Rowley's office for an informal chat, and half a dozen other places are pointed out as his "favorite resorts." One of the latter is a small grocery store kept by B. F. Felt, where the old stagers congregate, and sitting cross-legged on stools and dry goods boxes, sagely enunciate wisdom between whiffs drawn from their clay and root pipes. Here the conversation touches on war, mining, merchandising, horses, the crops and old times. Not unfrequently a new comer

BROACHES POLITICS.

Instantly, to all appearances, Grant's interest in the conversation ceases; or, to put it more properly, perhaps, he is seemingly unobservant of all such remarks, taking no cognizance of them, and immediately breaks in with a war anecdote, a bit of experience he had abroad, an inquiry about neighbor Ryan's colts—anything to change the subject. Failing in this, he endures the bore in silence for a few moments and leisurely stalks out in search of more congenial quarters. Between 5 and 6 o'clock he slowly heads for the bridge, crosses over, ascends the gentle slope, and is soon lost to view in the direction of his home. In the evening he seldom leaves his house. If he has callers, as he frequently has, he entertains them with accounts of his trip around the world, which are quite interesting, showing that he has been a close observer and has pretty thoroughly digested what he has seen. If there are no nocturnal visitors, the evening hours are devoted to reading and to correspondence. This is the way the average day is spent.

There is an under-current of feeling here, among both Democrats and Republicans, that Gen. Grant does not intend to be a candidate before the Chicago Convention, and yet no one can point to a syllable uttered by him which gives a shadow of an excuse for such a belief, unless it be the steady, persistent defense he has all along made of Washburne.

JUDGE FIELD IN CALIFORNIA.

JUDGE WALLACE REGARDS FIELD AS THE STRONGEST DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

[Washington Special.]

Judge Wallace, a resident of California for thirty years and one of the most distinguished lawyers and politicians in the State, arrived in Washington on Wednesday. His commission as Chief Justice expired in December last. He will be elector-at-large on the Democratic ticket and a candidate for United States Senator if the Democrats should carry the Legislature. There could be no better judge of the political situation on the Pacific than Judge Wallace, who is direct from San Francisco. He says:

"Field can carry that State and that coast with a whoop. We are all for him. California will send a solid Field delegation to Cincinnati, but his friends do not desire formal instructions. We feel very well disposed toward Mr. Tilden, but he would be weak in the Pacific States. We also doubt his ability to carry New York and certain Southern States. Judge Field, however, would unite the party from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate and the victory in November would be as certain as his nomination in June. I have been gratified and astonished by the numerous evidences of his growing strength which I have observed as I came East, and the people of California will rejoice when they realize it."

THE UNIT RULE AT CHICAGO.

Edward McPherson expresses the opinion that the National Convention will not adopt the unit rule. The Blaine people are against it, and Mr. McPherson remarks that Don Cameron cannot be very consistently for it, inasmuch as he refused to be bound by it in 1868, when Curtin was running for Vice President; he broke away from his delegation and voted for another man. "And," said Mr. McPherson, "what was sauce for the goose then is sauce for the gander now." Besides, Mr. McPherson thinks that the call of the National Republican Committee for the Convention assumes that the districts will be independent.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

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AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

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20th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.,

At Macauley's Theatre, in the City of Louisville, On **MONDAY, MAY 31st, 1880.**

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869, AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY OCCUR REGULARLY ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AND ARE SUPERVISED BY PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE STATE.

The Management call attention to the Grand Opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2 any of THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000	each	10,000
20 Prizes, 500	each	10,000
100 Prizes, 100	each	10,000
200 Prizes, 50	each	10,000
600 Prizes, 20	each	12,000
1,000 Prizes, 10	each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes, $300	each	$2,700
9 Prizes, 200	each	1,800
9 Prizes, 100	each	900
1,960 Prizes.		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All application for club rates should be made to the home office.

Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. REMIT MONEY BY MAIL OR EXPRESS. Address R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or at No. 307 and 309 Broadway, New York.

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$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:dlyW

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Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

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Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

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"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art. A reasoning power that clearly discerns DISEASE and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system,** from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes,** not **hours,** to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

**Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 163,251 68
Exchanges	1,005,393 44

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	51¾	51⅞
Reading	24	24⅝
P., T. & B.	14¾	14⅞
Lehigh Valley	51	....
U. Co.'s N. J.	160¼	....
Central Transportation Co.	49	....
A. V. R. R. 7.30's	116	....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	115	....
Northern Pacific stock	23	23¼
Do preferred	44⅞	45
Lehigh Navigation Co.	30¾	31
Philadelphia & Erie	12¾	13
Northern Central	31¾	32
Hestonville	18	....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Governments firm. Railroad bonds active and strong. State securities dull.

The stock market opened firm but soon after the prices fell off ¼ to ⅝ per cent. At the first board, however, a firmer feeling prevailed and an advance of ¼ to 3½ was recorded. During the afternoon a reaction of ¼ to 1⅛ took place, but in the late dealings speculation became strong and buoyant, and an improvement of ⅛ to 5¼ per cent. was established in the coal stocks, Pacific Mail & Canada Southern leading the advance which was due in part to the fact that some of the recent bears were bulling the market. This activity and strength of coal shares was because of the increased earnings and favorable reports concerning these properties. The gross earnings of New Jersey Central Railroad for April were $350,000 in excess of the corresponding month of 1879 and its estimated gross earnings in June will reach $1,250,000.

In regard to the condition of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western it is authoritatively stated that the company is mining over three millions tons of coal per annum, which is now selling at an advance of 150 per ton over the average price of 1879, when the company was more than able to pay its fixed charges. At this increase in price of coal it is stated the company is earning twenty per cent. for stockholders and a dividend will soon be declared. Large purchases of this stock have recently been made for account of inside parties. In mining shares Central Arizona surprised the street by suddenly jumping from 4½ to 7½ per cent. There was no apparent cause for the rise.

The transactions aggregated 377,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Canada Southern, 4,000 Central Arizona, 83,000 Lackawanna, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson, 44,000 Erie, 6,000 St. Joseph, 7,500 Iron Mountain, 11,000 Kansas & Texas, 33,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Michigan Central, 1,400 Northwestern, 25,000 New Jersey Central, 8,000 New York Central, 3,500 Northern Pacific; 7,000 Ohios, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 24,000 Reading, 30,000 St. Paul, 1,200 Union Pacific, 19,000 Wabash Pacific, 14,000 Western Union and 2,000 Louisville & Nashville.

Close—Money easy at 3@5 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@5½ per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills quiet and firm at 485¾; demand 488¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons.....106⅞	New 4s coupons....107⅛
New 5s coupons....103¼	Pacific 6s of 1895...126
New 4½s coupons.109¾	

STOCKS.

Cental Pac. b'ds...112⅞	Ohio Central 18
Union 1sts.....112⅝	L. E. & W..... 24
Land Grants.....110	O. & W..... 27¾
Sinking Funds.....116	B., C., R. & N..... 62
Lehigh Wilkes 113¾	A. & T. H..... 14
St. L. & S. C. 1st...	Do. preferred..... 30
C. C. & I. 1sts.....	W. St. L. & P..... 31¾
Do. 2nds.....	Do. preferred..... 57¾
Erie 2nds..... 89⅛	H. & St. J..... 26⅝
Rock Island..... 120	Do. preferred..... 69
Panama..... 130	Iron Mountain..... 42½
Ft. Wayne..... 118	St. L. & S. F..... 33
Pittsburgh..... 111¼	Do. preferred..... 42½
Illinois Central.....103	Do. 1sts..... 63½
C. & Q..... 116	C., St. L. & N. O.. 24½
Chicago & Alton..106	Kansas & Texas... 30½
Do. preferred 120	Union Pacific..... 84
New York Central.153½	Central Pacific.... 64
Harlem..... 175	Northern Pacific.. 22¾
Lake Shore..... 102⅝	Do. preferred..... 44½
Canada Southern. 49½	L. & N..... 121
Michigan Central. 74⅞	L. & C..... 68
Erie..... 36½	L. & N. A..... 90
Do. preferred..... 58	Houston & Texas.. 53
Northwestern..... 89¼	Western Union.... 99¼
Do. preferred.....105½	A. & P. T..... 38
St. Paul 71⅝	Pacific Mail 32¾
Do. preferred 100	Adams Express.. 111½
St. Paul & Minne. 49¾	Wells Fargo..... 107
St. P. & C..... 75	American Ex..... 85½
Do. preferred..... 73½	United States..... 45
Del. & Lac..... 80¼	Quicksilver 9¼
Morris & Essex.....106½	Do. preferred..... 54
Delaware & Hud.. 72⅝	Caribon..... 25
N. J. Central..... 67	Central Arizona... 8
Reading 24¼	Homestake..... 32
Ohio & Mississippi 27½	Ladville 1¾
Do. preferred.... 74½	Standard..... 29
Chesapeake & O.... 15¾	Excelsior 17
Mobile & Ohio..... 14½	Little Pittsburgh. 6¾
C. & C..... 70	Ontario..... 32
C. C. & I. C 113¼	

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla. 223	Quincy..... 23
Copper Falls..... 6	Ridge..... 3
Franklin..... 113¼	Madison..... 3
Pewabec*..... 15	

*New stock.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 19.—Consols for money, 99 3-16; account, 99 5-16; New 5s, 105¼; 4½s, 111; 4s, 109½. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 106; Pennsylvania Central, 52¾; Erie, 36; do. seconds, 90¾; Reading, 23¾.

Spirits petroleum, 6¾@7⅛d; refined, 6⅛d.

PARIS, May 19.—Rentes, 85f 50c.

ANTWERP, May 19.—Refined petroleum, 17¾f.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Cotton dull at 6 13-16 @6¾d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 13,000 bales.

Bacon—Long clear, 34s 6d.

Turpentine, 37s.

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.

Alpha	6½	Bechtel	....
Alta	2½	Boston Con	15⅝
Belcher	2⅝	Bulwer	6
Best & Belcher	10⅝	Golden Terra	....
Bullion	5⅜	South Bulwer	1⅜
California	2¾	Lady Wash'ton	11-32
Chollar	3½	Black Hawk	....
Cons Virginia	3	Giant Old Abe	....
Crown Point	1¾	Silver King	4½
Eureka Cons	19	Real del Monte	⅜
Exchequer	2¾	Wales	3½
Gould & Curry	4½	Tiger	....
Grand Prize	1	Leviathan	5-16
Hale & Norcross	4	Caledonia	13-32
Julia Cons	3-32	Fairfax	....
Justice	1½	Lents	....
Mexican	8½	McClinton	⅜
Northern Belle	11¼	North Belle Isle	....
Ophir	9⅝	Tiptop	5¾
Overman	1⅞	Belvedere	....
Raymond & Ely	6-16	Navajo	....
Savage	3¾	Caledonia, B. H.	....
Sierra Nevada	13	Dudley	¼
Con Union	17¾	Maryland Con	....
Yellow Jacket	6¼	Maybell	....
Bodie	7½	Manhattan	1
Chollar Potasi	3	Goodshow	11-16
Imperial	11-32	Hillside	....
Martin White	....	Jackson	....
Mono	5⅜	Syndicate N. S.	1¼
Independence	¼	Leopard	....
Con Pacific	2¾	Tuscarora	¼
Mammoth	....	Silver Hill	13-16
Belle Isle	¼	Kossuth	....
Tioga	1¾	Trojan	....
North Bonanza	....	Original Keystone	....
Argenta	....	South Noonday	....
Noonday	4¼	Oro	3

GRAIN PROSPECTS IN DAKOTA.

FARGO, Dakota, May 19.—Interviews with nearly one hundred farmers from various sections of the valley show that the universal conviction among them is that the crop prospects were never better. Wheat is twenty per cent. better this year than last, at the same date. The yield of wheat in the tributary to the Northern Pacific last year was six million. The acreage and prospect for 1880, indicate ten million. The wheat seeded just before the last storm three weeks ago, is stronger, brighter and better than the later seeding.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1880.

There is a steady movement in the wholesale market for the leading staples. Groceries, which were active the past few days, were only moderately active to-day, with a downward tendency in the price of coffees. Country produce was dull on account of the warm weather. Grain is steady, as are also provisions. Foreign fruits, canned goods, wooden ware, &c., are unchanged.

The following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Produce and Dairy Products.

The market was dull to-day, owing to the warm weather. Eggs are scarce and higher. Butter is weak, full prices being obtained only for the strictly prime article. Cheese is also draggy. Best grades of Ohio factory are, however, in fair request at the figures noted below. Vegetables are only in moderate demand, the market being well supplied with most articles in this line.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 25@4 50; choice, $3 00@3 50; medium, $1 00@1 75.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 36@1 40; medium, $1 25@1 35; mixed, $1 15@1 20.

BUTTER—Creamery, 19@21c; choice roll 15@18c; solid packed, 15@17c; common to medium, 8@10c.

BERMUDA VEGETABLES—Onions at $2 00 per box; tomatoes 90c@1 00 per box.

CIDER—Quoted at $5 00@8 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 15c; York Goshen 14c, jobbing 13½c at wholesale; Limberger, 13c; new cheese, fine, 10½@11c; medium to good, 9@10c; common, 8@9c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 8½@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@9c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 31@32c; blackberries, 14@15c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 8@8½c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 60@1 75 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 12c; in cases, 13c.

HONEY—California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Choice country make 75@80c ₱ gallon; ordinary 65c; maple sugar, in small cakes, 9@11c ₱ lb; granulated, 9c.

POTATOES—Choice early rose, 25@35c ₱ bushel; peachblows, 30@35c; peerless, 20@25c; Jersey sweets, $3 00@3 50.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, per pair, 50@75c; good chickens, per pair, 60@70c; good ducks, 50@60c; turkeys, per lb., 8@9c; geese, 35@40c.

NEW POTATOES—Southern white, $4 50 per barrel; early rose, $4@4 50; Bermudas, $6 50@7; Florida reds, $5 00.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 00@4 25 ₱ bushel; timothy, $2 65@2 75 for Western.

HOMINY—$3 00 per bushel.

TALLOW—City, 6c; country, 5c.

NEW VEGETABLES—Peas, $1 75@2 00 ₱ box; string beans, $2 00@2 50; cucumbers, $2 00@2 25 ₱ box; radishes, ₱ dozen, 20@30c; lettuce, ₱ doz., 75c; rhubarb, ₱ dozen, 20@25c; pineapples, ₱ dozen, $1 75@2 00.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c.

Provisions.

Provisions are steady at yesterday's prices.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9¼	9¼
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs	10	9¾
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10¼	10¼
Extra S. C. shoulders	8½	6½
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	9¼	9¼
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11¾	11¾
Do. knuckles and rounds	13¾	13¾
Do. all flats	10¼	10¼
Beef tongues ₱ dozen	$ 6 00	
Bacon, shoulders	8¼	
Do. short rib sides	8	
Do. clear sides	8¼	
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	12 00	
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	12 00	
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	8	
Do. do. in half bbls	8½	
Do. do. in buckets	9	
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 80 lbs in case	10	
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¼	
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7½	

Groceries.

Groceries are rather quiet to-day at yesterday's prices. Rio coffees are weaker, and are inclined to drop still further. All other articles are unchanged.

Green Coffees.	Per lb.
Fancy Rio	18
Choice Rio	17
Prime Rio	16
Good Rio	13½
Ordinary Rio	12½
Java	25 @28
Roasted Coffees.	
In papers	17½@20
In bulk	15½@18
Lower grades	15 @16
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30
Java, in bulk	27 @30
Sugars.	
Standard A	9⅝@
Prairie B	8½@
Ex. C	8¾@
Refined yel	7¾@ 8¼
Granulated	9¼@ 9¾
Powdered	10⅝
Crushed	10⅝
Cut loaf	10¼
Syrups.	
Choice maple fr'd	45
Prime " "	43
Choice sugar syrup	42
Prime " "	41
Good " "	40
Good molasses "	33
Spices (whole.)	
Cloves	39 @40
Allspice	17 @
Cassia	25 @28
Pepper	15¾@16
Nutmeg	95 @1 00
Starch.	
Gloss	5½@ 7¾
Corn starch	6 @ 8½
Teas.	
Young Hyson	25c@ 90
Gunpowder	35c@ 90
Imperial	35c@ 70
Japan	30c@ 65
Oolong	28c@ 70
Souchong	25c@ 60
Manufactured Tobacco.	
Stnd bnd's, br'gt	48@58
do do mahog'y	45@50
do do dark	36@48
Louisville ma'y	48@50
Richmond br'nds	40@45
Bgh't Cavendish	50@62
do twist	52@
Natural Leaf	48@58
Fine Cut	34@40
Cut and dry	24@28
Gan'ltd smo'g	38@48
N. O. Molasses.	
Choice	58
Strictly prime	56
Prime	55
Centrifugal	50
Soda.	
Bi-Carb, k'gs	4¼
do as'td pa'ks	6
do " ¼ "	6¾
Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Candles.	
Star, full w'ht	11½
Stearine ₱ set	9
Mould ₱ set	9
Rice.	
Rangoon	6¼@6¾
Carolina	7¼@8
Salt.	
No. 1, per bbl	$1 20
Extra, " "	1 30
Dairy, " "	1 35

Flour, Grain and Feed.

Grain is unchanged except for yellow shelled corn which is stronger and higher. Wheat is weaker on account of a decline East and West, though unchanged. Oats, barley and rye are steady.

FLOUR—Extra family $5 75@6 00; choice red, $6 00@6 25; fancy family, $6 25@6 50; fancy St. Louis $6 50@7 00; patents $7 50@7 75; XX bakers $6 00, @6 25; XXX bakers $6 25@6 50; low grade $2 75@4 25. Rye flour $4 50@5 00. Buckwheat flour $1 25 ₱ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 18@1 20; amber and mixed $1 16@1 18; rejected 80@85c.

CORN—Yellow shelled 46@47c; yellow high mixed shelled 43@45; ear 50@52; mixed ear 47@49c.

OATS—Prime white 40@41c; mixed do 38@39c.

RYE—easy at 85c.

BARLEY—Northwestern springs 85@90c; medium 75@80c; prime fall 85@95c.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $7 00@7 25 in barrels; common brands $5 50.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $17 00@18 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $17 00@18 00; upland prairie $14 50@16 00.

MILL FEED—Bran $19 00@20 00 ₱ ton; white middlings $21 00@22 00; brown do. $20 00; chopped feed $21 00@22 00; cornmeal, in bulk, $20 00@22 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Foreign Fruits, Fish, Woodenware, &c.

Foreign fruits, canned goods, wooden ware and fish are unchanged. Feathers are one cent lower, owing to the limited demand on account of the warm weather.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $2 80; Muscatels, new, $2 50; mat raisins, $5 00 ₱ mat; new Valencia raisins, 8¼c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7¼c ₱ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8¼c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 40c; do Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12½. Smyrna figs, new, 16c. Brazil nuts, 11c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Topioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $9 50; Messina Oranges, ₱ box, $5 50. Lemons—repacked, $5 50. Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ₱ doz., 90c@$1 80. Raspberries, do., $1 50; strawberries, do., $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3-lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 00; tomatoes, do., $1 25; corn, do., $1 30@1 90.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz., $1 75; No. 2 do., $2 00; No. 3 do., $2 25; No. do., $2 50; No. 5 do., $2 75; No. 6 do., $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do., $3 50; No. 5 do., $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do., $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane, $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 52@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODEN WARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ₱ doz., $8 50; No. 2 tubs ₱ doz., $7 50; No. 3 tubs ₱ doz., $6 50; 2-hoop pails ₱ doz., $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz., $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackerel ₱ barrel, $28@40 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $13 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 small mackerel, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $4 50; lake pickerel, $3 00; lake herring, $4 00; George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ₱ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring, per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, 90c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ₱ lb, 52@57c; mixed, 38@43.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1880.

The market was quite active to-day. Opened at 80¾c, advanced to 85¾c, declined 83¾, then advanced and closed at 86¼c. Total sales and resales 235,000 barrels; shipments 21,369 barrels; charters 14,300.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OIL CITY, May 19.—Market opened at 80¾c offered.

PARKER, May 19.—Market opened at 80¾c bid, closed at 81¾c bid for old.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Charters, 9,000 barrels refined petroleum. Petroleum without quotable change; refined, quiet and firm at 7¼c.

PHILADELPHIA May 19.—Market continues very quiet; S. W., 7¼c.

TITUSVILLE, May 19.—Market opened at 80; highest 86¾; lowest 80; closing at 86¼. Shipments, 21,400 barrels; average 28,700. charters 14,300; average 17,700; transactions 860,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—MAY 19.—Cotton easier at 11⅞@12c; futures easy. Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 18,000 barrels. Wheat inactive; receipts 72,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 11; No. 3 spring $1 10@1 12; No. 2 $1 21@1 24; ungraded red $1 20@1 31½; No. 2 $1 32@1 32½; ungraded amber $1 29@1 31½; No. 2 amber $1 31½; ungraded white $1 20@1 23½; No. 2 $1 25; No. 1 do. sales of 44,000 bushels at $1 27@1 27¾; No. 2 red May sales of 136,000 bushels at $1 32@1 32⅝; June, sales of 272,000 bushels at $1 25¾@1 28¾. Corn, cash ½@1c better; futures dull; receipts 79,000 bushels; ungraded 52@55c; No. 3 52½@54c; No. 2 54½@56c; low mixed 54c; No. 2 May 52¾@52¾c; June 49¾@49¾c; July 49½c. Oats weak; receipts 37,000 bushels; western mixed 43@45½c; white western 46@50c. Hay active, firm and higher at 75@80c. Hops nominally unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio cargoes quoted at 12¾@15¼c; job lots 12¾@17¼c. Sugar dull and unchanged, Rice in good demand; Carolina 6@7¾c; Rangoon 5¾@6c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firmer; united 85¾c; crude 6¼@7¾c; refined 7¾c. Tallow quiet and steady at 6 1-16@6 3-16c. Rosin dull at $1 35@1 40. Turpentine dull at 27¼c. Eggs steady at 10¼@11¼c. Pork dull; old mess $10 70 new; $11 12½@11 20. Beef quiet and steady. Cutmeats dull; long clear 6 13-16c short clear 7 1-16c. Lard stronger; prime to steam 7.17½c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese quiet and steady at 10@11½c. Whisky nominally at $1 12@1 15.

Leather in fair demand; hemlock sole 24@26c.

Wool dull and nominal; domestic fleece 43@57c; pulled 30@52c; unwashed 18@38c; Texans 18@36c.

Metals—Manufactured copper dull and nominal at $29 00; Ingot lake $18 75@19 00. Pig iron quiet. Scotch $20 00@24 00; American $23 00@28 00. Russia sheeting $13 25. Nails—Cut $4 15@4 35; clinch $5 65@6 75.

CHICAGO—MAY 19.—Flour steady and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand but lower rates; No. 2 red winter, $1 10; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 14¼@1 14¾ cash, $1 09¾@1 09¼ June; $1 04¾@1 04¼ July; 92¾c August; No. 3 94@94½c. Corn—strong and higher, especially cash, 38½c cash; 37⅞@37¾c May; 36¼@36⅝c June; 36¼@36½c July. Oats stronger and advanced ¼c. Pork strong and higher; $10 30@10 32½ June; $10 42½@10 45 July. Lard strong and higher; 6.77½c June; 6.80@6.82½c July.

BALTIMORE—MAY 19.—Flour dull and lower to sell; western superfine $3 50@4 00; do. extra $4 25@5 25; do. family $5 50@6 25. Wheat—western firmer; No. 2 western winter red, spot $1 28; May $1 27¾@1 28; June $1 23½@1 23¾; July $1 13¾@1 14¼; August $1 10@1 10½. Corn—western inactive, but firmer; western mixed spot 51¾c; May 51@52c; June 49½@49¾c; July 49¾@50¼c. Oats dull; western mixed 40@40½c. Rye nominal at 90c. Hay quiet and easy; prime to choice Pennsylvania $17 00@18 00. Provisions quiet and about steady. Mess pork $11 50 old; $12 00 new. Bulkmeats—loose shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¾c; do. packed 5@7¼c. Bacon—shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7¾c. Hams 10½@12. Lard 8c. Butter weak; western 14@18c. Eggs firm at 11c. Petroleum dull and nominal at 7¾c. Coffee quiet; fair to prime cargoes 14½@15¼c. Sugar easy; A soft 9¾c. Whisky steady at $1 10@1 10¾. Freights to Liverpool per steamer nominal; cotton 14d; flour 2s; grain 5½@6d. Receipts—Flour 2,098 barrels; wheat 49,000 bushels; corn 30,000 bushels; oats 5,000 bushels; rye 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 370,000 bushels; corn 28,800 bushels. Sales—Wheat 325,000 bushels; corn 100,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA—MAY 19.—Flour dull; Minnesota extra low medium $5 25; good $5 50; choice $5 75; fancy $6 00; Minnesota patent process $7 15@7 75. Rye flour $4 50@4 75. Wheat firmer; western mixed $1 28; No. 2 red at elevator $1 29¼; No. 1 white Michigan $1 28@1 29; No. 2 red May 1 29¾; bid $1 29¼ asked; July $1 13¼ bid, $1 14 asked; August $1 10¼ asked. Corn quiet; sail mixed, track, 53c; steamer and rejected 51@53c; sail mixed May 52c. bid, 52½ asked; June 49¾c bid, 50 asked; July 49¾c bid, 49¾c asked; August 50c bid, 50¾c asked. Oats firm; No. 1 white 47@48c; No. 2 46½@47c; No. 3 45½@46c; mixed 41½@43. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter quiet; extra creamery 22c; New York and Bradford county, Pennsylvania, extra 18@20c; Western reserve extra 15@16c; Eggs firmer at 10½@11c. Cheese irregular; creamery 11½c; good 10¼@11c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Whisky strong at $1 11. Receipts—Flour, 24,000 barrels; wheat, 3,000 bushels; corn, 96,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels; rye, 500 bushels. Shipments—Corn 95,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, MAY 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened weak and declined ¼c and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 16; No 1 Milwaukee $1 14; No. 2 $1 09; May $1 09; June $1 08; July $1 05; No. 3, 91½c; No. 4, 86c; rejected 76c. Corn in good demand; No. 2 38c. Oats higher and scarce; No. 2 32½c. Rye scarce and wanted; No. 1, 87c. Barley weak; No. 2 spring 70c. Provisions weak; Mess pork quiet; $10 15 cash May; $10 25 June. Lard—Prime steam 6.75c cash and May; 6.80c June. Hogs quiet and unchanged at $4 20@4 35. Freights—wheat to Buffalo 5½c. Receipts—Flour 5,500 barrels; wheat 46,000 bushels; barley 2,100 bushels. Shipments—Flour 7,600 barrels; wheat 56,000 bushels; barley 2,200 bushels.

BOSTON—MAY 19.—Flour steady; superfine western $4 00@4 50; common extra $4 75@5 25; Wisconsin extra $5 00@5 50; patent spring wheat $6 75@8 50; winter $6 50@7 75. Corn in good demand; mixed yellow 54@57c. Oats steady; No. 1 extra white 50@53c; No. 2 47@48c; No 3 white and No 2 mixed 45@46. Rye nominally unchanged. Butter—choice western creameries 21@23c; ladle packed choice 16@17c; common to good 14@15c. Eggs—western fresh 10½@11c. Receipts—Flour 6,500 barrels; corn 33,000 bushels; wheat, 7,000 bushels, Shipments—Flour, 1,200 barrels; corn, 35,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI—MAY 19.—Cotton higher at 11¾c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter $1 15; choice red $1 18. Corn quiet; No. 2 40¼c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed 37c. Rye—demand fair and market firm at 95c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $10 75. Lard dull and lower at 6.80c. Bulkmeats dull at $4 20@6 35. Bacon dull at 5@7@7¾c. Whisky—demand active at $1 06. Butter stronger; western reserve 15@17c; Central Ohio choice 12@13c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—MAY 19.—Business remains quiet with packing houses. Cotton goods in light demand at first hands. Prints dull. Fine lawns and wide prints in fair request. Ginghams well sold up. Woolen goods continue quiet and steady. The *Bulletin* says: "Fifteen hundred cases Brunswick prints, lawns and piques were sold at auction to-day and brought very low prices."

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1880.

The general stock market this week was in about the same condition as reported in our last issue, and there is no change worthy of special mention. Trade here has been most affected by the heavy run of hogs in the west, and unfavorable returns from Eastern points. The attendance of buyers was only fair, not quite up to that of last week. Dealers are very well satisfied and there is little complaining.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnishe THE POST the following report of the market, and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

The arrivals for sale here light, and the quality of offerings only fair, the market opened firm with a good demand; most of the business being done by local traders. Prices were the same as last week. The market closed firm at the following quotations.

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$4 80@5 10
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4 50@4 75
Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs	4 00@4 40
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 50@4 00
Stockers,	3 50@4 00
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@4 00
Fresh cows per head	$20 00@45 00

SHEEP.

The supply was heavy but the demand good, and, the market was active at about last weeks prices, closing a little dull.

We quote:

Extra, 110 lbs. to 125 lbs	$4 90@5 10
Good, 95 lbs. to 100 lbs	4 60@4 75
Fair, 80 lbs. to 90 lbs	4 00@4 50
Common, 65 lbs. to 75 lbs	3 ½@3 ¾
Lambs,	6 00@7 00

HOGS.

The receipts were light, but owing to the discouraging reports from Eastern markets, prices have declined since Monday, ten to fifteen cents per cwt., few left unsold, and market dull at the following quotations:

Philadelphias	$4 65@4 75
Best Yorkers	4 40@4 50
Common to fair Yorkers	4 25@4 35
Roughs	2 25@3 50

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, May 17, 1880.

CATTLE.

The market was a little slow, owing mainly to an advance in prices of 10 to 15c per cwt., which butchers did not like to pay, but they could not help themselves, as the demand was fully up to the suppiy, and there was no prospect of being able to do any better at East Liberty. Butchers nearly all report their business as being very unsatisfactory, that as berries and fresh vegetables are becoming plenty and cheap the consumption of fresh meats is being considerably curtailed; and then they claim that they are too many engaged at butchering. Sales were made at 5 25 to 5 55 for prime to choice beeves; 4¾@5 for medium to good, and 4@4½ for common to fair. Bulls may be quoted at 2¼ to 4c as to quality—a car load of prime still fed bulls brought an average of $3 80. Veals in a retail way at 3½@5c, and fresh cows may be quoted at $20 00@40 00 per head, according to quality; 587 head were on sale.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was comparatively light and the market fairly active at full last week's prices; of sheep there were not enough to meet the demand, and lambs, of which the supply chiefly consisted, changed hands at strong figures—some few of the best bringing a slight advance. The latter sold at from $2 00 per head up to 8¼c per lb, according to quality. The few sheep on sale brought from 4 to 4¾c per lb—the right kind of stock would have brought ¼ to ⅜c additional; 361 head were on sale.

HOGS.

The market was dull, owing in part to the bot weather, which always curtails the demand, and prices, as compared with those of last Monday, ruled a shade lower, ranging from $4 70 to 4 90 gross. A small lot of stock hogs, averaging 90 lbs, brought 4c.

BUFFALO, MAY 19.—Cattle receipts 2,788; market active, not quotably higher; best grades desposed of or shipped in first hands; good to choice steers $4 50@4 80; fair to medium $4 10@4 40; light butchers $4 00@4 45; fat cows $3 50@4 00; extra at $4 25@4 50; fat bulls $3 00@3 40; stock do $2 00@2 60; stockers and feeders dull; light ones very hard to sell; light stockers $2 75@3 00; fair to good $3 25@3 50; feeders $3 85@4 00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,700 head; market steady and in good demand; fair to good clipped sheep, $4 50@4 90; choice to fancy $5 00@5 25 all sold.

Hogs—Receipts 4,400; market weak; no eastern trade but good local demand, light to good Yorkers $4 40@4 50; choice medium and heavy $4 60@4 80; course rough to fair ends $3 00@4 35; pigs $4 10@4 25.

NEW YORK—MAY 19.—Beeves—Receipts for two days 4,870 head; market unchanged for good and prime steers, but a shade better for medium and fair; extreme 8½@10c; exporters used 1,000 at 9½@10c for good and extra for shipment alive; steamers yesterday and to-day took out 2,410 live cattle, 2,020 quarters of beef, 1,050 live sheep, 530 carcasses of mutton and 115 live hogs.

Sheep—Receipts for two days 7,800 head; sheep about steady; for clipped $4 00@6 00, with a picked lot for shippers at $6 25; lambs uncommonly dull at $6 00@8 60, with a few choice Jersey at $8 50@9 00.

Swine—Receipts for two days 13,000 head. None offered alive. Nominally quoted at $4 60@4 80.

CHICAGO—MAY 19.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 27,000 head; shipments, 4,200 head; market steady and good demand; mixed packing $4 00@4 25; fair to good mixed $4 30@4 40; choice heavy and Philadelphias $4 45@4 50; light $4 00@4 35, chiefly at $4 30@4 35.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,600 head; shipments, 2,600 head; market shade firmer; shipping fair with clearance at $4 00@4 90; cows $2 20@3 50; heifers $4 10@4 30; western $3 75@4 25; calves $4 50@5 75; oxen $3 00@3 75; stockers $3 20@3 60; feeders $3 80@4 20.

Sheep—Receipts 500 head; shipments 300 head; market steady; common clipped $3 75@4 25; good to choce $4 50@5 25; wooled $5 50@6 00.

ST. LOUIS—MAY 19.—Cattle—demand active and supply good; choice to fancy heavy steers $4 60@4 75; good to prime $4 30@4 50; fat pony steers $4 00@4 20; light to medium $3 60@3 90; cows and heifers $2 75@3 50; feeders $3 75@4 00; stockers $3 00@3 50; winter Texans $3 50@3 85; grass do $2 75@3 50. Receipts, 2,900 head. Ship